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Boston	\$125	\$225
Chicago	\$125	\$225
Denver	\$125	\$225
Los Angeles	\$125	\$225
London	\$125	\$225
Madrid	\$125	\$225
Moscow	\$125	\$225
New York	\$125	\$225
Paris	\$125	\$225
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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1990

SERIALS
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On Giuseppe Viali, center, ride many of the hopes of Italy, the host country and one of the teams favored to win the World Cup tournament that begins Friday.

The World Cup Finals: An \$8 Billion El Dorado

By Laura Colby
International Herald Tribune

ROME — Once every four years, El Dorado, the gilded one, rises from the playing fields of international soccer, its fabulous riches providing a beacon for entrepreneurs, promoters and mercenaries of all kinds.

This year El Dorado — better known as the World Cup championships — has been built in Italy, where 12 cities will play host to soccer's most prestigious event.

Based on interviews with the cup's organizers, company officials and Italian government officials, the International Herald Tribune estimates that El Dorado '90 is paved with \$8 billion worth of gold.

That estimate includes:

- \$4.4 billion in construction contracts;
- \$1.3 billion in souvenir sales;
- \$200 million spent by tourists;
- \$163 million in ticket sales;
- \$71 million for television rights;
- \$40 million, conservatively, for mascot licensing rights.

And then there will be, hopefully, \$490 in extra income for Antonio Milano, a taxi driver in Rome. And whatever profit can be made by Floriano De Angeli, a lettuce grower near Pavia.

The estimate does not include advertising time being

sold by the television stations in the approximately 150 countries that will broadcast the matches, or sponsorship and other fees for each of the 24 teams competing in the tournament. Revenue from those two areas could add hundreds of millions of dollars more.

Nor does it include what hundreds of small to medium-sized companies are hoping to make off the tournament, or the thousands of people like Milano and De Angeli who are hoping to, in some way, profit from it.

The total payoff will be about three times the annual profit of the Italian automaker Fiat and about as large as the gross national product of Cameroon, one of the countries taking part in the soccer championship.

Just how much money is involved is difficult to quantify, because the World Cup has a dimension that other sporting events can not match. Unlike the Olympic

Games, where athletes compete primarily for glory, at least until they turn professional, a World Cup soccer player's pursuit of profit isn't frowned upon. And unlike baseball's World Series in North America, the championship is truly international.

The 1990 World Cup tournament involved 113 countries when qualification rounds began two years ago, and it will take a full month for the final round to conclude. Beginning Friday, when defending champion Argentina plays Cameroon in Milan, 24 nations will play 52 games in 12 Italian cities, leading to the final in Rome on July 8.

It will be not only the most-watched tournament in sports — it will be seen by an estimated 26 billion television viewers in the month — but the most lucrative.

Those standing to profit range from the Italian companies building stadiums to such charitable groups as Unicef, which is tying a fund-raising drive to the World Cup. They include the former selling official World Cup licenses and Telemundo, the company based in Monte Carlo that is licensing the game's logo and mascot, as well as Mafia criminals who reportedly have been extorting a share of some of the construction contracts.

There are some losers, too. Twenty-four workers have been killed in the rush to get the construction projects done on time, and more than 600 others have been injured. The Italian people have borne the traffic jams and the

World Cup at a Glance

Who: 24 countries selected after two years of competition.

When: Starts Friday and continues through Sunday, July 8.

Where: 12 cities in Italy — Rome, Florence, Naples, Bari, Turin, Genoa, Milan, Bologna, Verona, Udine, Cagliari, Palermo.

Bankers Are Wary On Soviet Lending

Because of Arrears, They Assert, New Credit Is Up to Governments

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

SAN FRANCISCO — The industrial world's leading commercial bankers indicated Monday that they had no taste for increasing lending to the Soviet Union, which is already in substantial arrears in its Western bills.

While expressing sympathy and understanding for the Soviet Union's need for additional credit, bankers at the International Monetary Conference here said that additional lending to Moscow was now a matter for Western governments rather than private bankers.

According to the Bank for International Settlements, the Soviet Union's foreign-bank debt totaled \$42.06 billion at the end of the first quarter of this year, up \$1.58 billion from the end of the year.

Figures for debt arrears are not available, but some Western bankers estimate that the Soviet Union's lack of hard currency has delayed contracts for up to 10 percent of the country's hard-currency imports.

"A liquidity crisis may be looming," Hilmar Kopper, Deutsche Bank's chief executive said at the meeting, a forum for 103 major banks in North and South America, Western Europe and the Pacific. "It's time to establish arrangements to avoid that."

He called for a "concerted effort" from Western governments to establish "whether it's desirable and possible" to provide joint and several official guarantees on new loans to the Soviet Union.

"It's up to the politicians to decide how much more change they want to see and what they are willing to do" to aid the Soviet Union, he said.

John S. Reed, chairman of Citibank, concurred. "We recognize how difficult the economic situation is," he said. But at this point, he added, new lending "is a political decision."

Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, while not directly addressing himself to the question of commercial bank lending to the Soviet Union, told the bankers that they "cannot simply be bystanders to the process" of change under way in Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Citing President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's re-emphasis to President George Bush at the summit meeting "that market reforms are necessary if the Soviet Union is to overcome its deepening economic crisis," Mr. Brady said:

"These are all developments of the highest importance, full of promise for the future, and richly deserving the attention the world has given them."

A more cautious note was sounded by Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board and now chairman of the investment banking firm James D. Wolfensohn Inc. He warned that "trillions of dollars" would be needed to bring developing countries up to Western living standards.

"It won't be done in a decade, or even two or three," he said. "For all the impatience to move fast, there will be strong limitations on both sides of the supply and demand for capital."

The minority view was expressed by Alexis Wolfenstein, deputy general manager of Credit Lyonnais, the French state-owned bank, who called the arrears a temporary, "technical" problem. If Western banks refuse to provide credits, however, he said, problems could arise for the Soviets that no lender would like to see.

Nigel Lawson, former U.K. chancellor of the Exchequer, disagreed. "Governments must rigorously refrain from encouraging or urging banks" to make loans directly to East European governments, he said, although banks

Gorbachev Asks End To Rivalry

New Alliances, He Says, Should Tackle Social Ills

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PALO ALTO, California — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Monday that East and West should not wrangle over who won the Cold War but should work to end military and political rivalries as quickly as possible.

"There can be no winners in the Cold War, just like a nuclear war," Mr. Gorbachev said in a speech at Stanford University on the last day of his North American visit.

He called for old alliances based on fear and confrontation to be replaced by new pacts that would work to combat hunger, disease, poverty and drug addiction.

In our cooperation to build a better future I will take as a point of departure the fact that the Cold War is behind us — and let us not wrangle over who won the Cold War," the Soviet leader said.

He said that it was "now our common responsibility to make sure that the mechanisms of East-

In the United States, confidence is fading on a quick, happy ending to the NATO imbroglio. Page 5.

West military confrontation are dismantled as soon as possible."

One goal, Mr. Gorbachev said, is to make sure that new generations of weapons are not developed to replace nuclear weapons that become obsolete "because they will still be weapons of mass destruction."

Until now, alliances divided people much more than they united them," he said. "This system was perfected during the period of the Cold War. But we are approaching a time when alliance-building should become different, to combat hunger, disease, poverty and drug addiction."

During their talks last week in Washington, Mr. Gorbachev and President George Bush signed an agreement to work toward a treaty this year that for the first time will reduce each side's arsenals of long-range nuclear missiles.

The two also renewed a pledge to reach a treaty this year to cut back on troops and tanks in Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev appeared to wipe tears from his cheeks when George P. Shultz, the former secretary of state, presented him with a 1921 Soviet poster carrying words by the Russian poet Pushkin.

"It was difficult to realize that this could be such a marvelous week and that I would hear the words of Pushkin," he said.

As he rose to receive the poster, Mr. Gorbachev wiped both cheeks with his fingers. The poster depicted children sitting in a circle.

Inscribed on it were the lines: "Long live the sun — may the darkness be lifted."

Mr. Shultz then turned to Mr. Gorbachev and asked if he needed the lines translated. Both men laughed.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Gorbachev had a meeting with former President Ronald Reagan.

The mid-morning reunion, attended by both men's wives, gave Mr. Gorbachev an opportunity to enlist Mr. Reagan's help in winning conservative support for the arms and trade agreements he had just signed with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Reagan said that he and Mr. Gorbachev, who had held five summit meetings together, discussed the situation in the Baltics and other issues.

The Soviet leader had delayed the breakfast 45 minutes, telling U.S. officials he was tired.

"We discussed the obstacles that must be overcome" in the Baltics, Mr. Reagan said as he left.

He was holding a medal Mr. Gorbachev had given him for the American people in thanks for their help after the Armenian earthquake.

The meeting took place at the home of the Soviet consul general. (Reuters, AP)

Europeans Expect Soviet Trade-Off

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Bush administration's effort to come to the aid of Mikhail S. Gorbachev at the Washington summit meeting was interpreted Monday in Western Europe as a clear sign of the Soviet leader's deteriorating position at home.

The meeting intensified European determination to help President Gorbachev fend off domestic opponents and, simultaneously, to step up pressure for Soviet acquiescence to German unification.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who visits Washington on Friday, said that chances had brightened for German unification this fall, apparently because Mr. Gorbachev was receptive to the more forthcoming U.S. policy on Western aid to Moscow.

His foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said that the issue had been simplified by Mr. Gorbachev's acknowledgment in Washington that Germans were entitled to decide which military alliances they wished to belong to.

Mr. Kohl asserted Sunday that the two leaders were "in complete agreement" on that point.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain travels to Moscow this week for a visit that officials say will be used to demonstrate Western support for Mr. Gorbachev and signal to Soviet opinion that he is the Kremlin leader most likely to obtain Western economic help.

"It's tricky to get the timing right," a senior British official said, "but we have got somehow to persuade Mr. Gorbachev to do the right things in time for us to help him."

While not predicting Mr. Gorbachev's demise, several U.S. and European officials said that his deepening difficulties have set the stage for a massive trade-off between Western aid and Soviet concessions on military arrangements in Europe.

The threat, a French official said, is that Mr. Gorbachev's opponents in Moscow will deny him the latitude to make concessions on the German question — an outcome that would jeopardize the Western aid he needs to modernize the Soviet economy.

West European commentators were almost unanimous in praising the Bush administration's efforts to reinstate Soviet accommodation in Europe by seeking to aid Mr. Gorbachev in fending off his domestic opponents.

The most significant aspect of the summit meeting appeared to be the Bush administration's bid to bolster Mr. Gorbachev domestically and allay Soviet mistrust by giving U.S. support to greater Soviet access to Western economic help.

Mr. Kohl said: "The readiness of President Bush and his government to intensify economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and thereby to support the reform program of President Gorbachev is of great importance psychologically."

The time has come, Mr. Genscher said this weekend, to envisage leaving the Soviet Union join major Western-built trade and financial institutions and aid banks.

The support of President Bush is crucial.

See EUROPE, Page 5

Shamir Says He'll Form His Cabinet Next Week

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Acting Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Monday that he would announce the formation of a government at the beginning of next week, thus ending a period of more than two months in which Israel has drifted under an interim government.

Although Mr. Shamir did not specify which parties would be included in his government, most officials and analysts here said that it would be a narrow coalition made up of his Likud Party in alliance with rightist and religious parties.

Avi Pazner, a senior adviser to the prime minister, said that Mr. Shamir would announce to the president that he was able to form the government and would then ask Israel's parliament, the Knesset, to convene for a vote of confidence, some time next week.

The parliament dissolved the Israeli government on March 15 because of Mr. Shamir's refusal to accept U.S. terms for initiating Israeli-Palestinian talks.

If, indeed, the new government is made up exclusively of rightist parties, it will almost certainly be hostile to the so-called Baker plan for peace.

The plan, based on a proposal by the U.S. secretary of State, James A. Baker 3d, calls for free elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to choose a Palestinian leadership to negotiate with Israel an end to the 40-year-old Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

While Mr. Shamir supports talks with the Palestinians under the plan, he rejects any negotiations with the Palestine Liberation Organization and also refuses the principle of exchanging any part of the West Bank or Gaza for peace.

Some members of his coalition government oppose talks with Palestinians altogether and refuse holding any elections in the occupied territories or indirect meetings with Palestinians in Cairo to discuss peace, as proposed by the American plan.

Mr. Shamir will present a government based on at least 61 votes in the 120-seat Knesset, Yosef Olmert, head of the government's

See ISRAEL, Page 5

West German Firms Dash East

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — In the drive to invest in Eastern Europe, West Germany's rich, well-organized companies have sprung far ahead of their rivals from other nations, and they are likely to stay in front.

For West Germany, analysts say, doing business in Eastern Europe is not just an opportunity to make money, but a political necessity.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl recently called on other countries to "help out" and invest in East Germany. West German businessmen are continually saying that they do not want to and cannot develop the East alone.

But 95 percent of joint ventures in East Germany and about 60 percent in Poland are with West German companies, and West Germans have the largest presence in the Soviet Union.

"You see the West Germans everywhere in Eastern Europe," said Wil van der Hooft, project manager for Eastern Europe with the Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion. "Our businessmen were complaining last week at a medical fair in Moscow that the Germans had an enormous pavilion and were getting help from their government."

West Germany's long-time expertise and contacts in the East became diplomatic trump cards after the fall of the Berlin Wall, when Bonn suddenly found itself under political pressure both to revamp the East German economy and to satisfy Moscow's economic needs sufficiently to get its assent for reunification.

With the political stakes so high, Mr. Kohl offered monetary union to East Germany and guarantees to the Soviet Union — both lures of incalculable value, which are spawning a wide range of special and often subsidized programs to encourage investment.

By comparison, the less experienced and less prepared French, British and Americans, not to

speaking of the distant Japanese, have much less at stake in Eastern Europe and have often acted accordingly.

Analysts note that there are no explicit campaigns in the West German business establishment to work together, and businessmen stress that they are competing keenly with one another to break into this new market.

Allianz AG, for example, angered other West German insurers with its recent bid to take over the East German insurance network, while Deutsche Bank AG ruffled feathers in the banking community by taking the largest slice of the East German banking system.

"We don't have any Ministry for International Trade and Industry," said Helmut Giesecke, chief of the foreign trade department in the German Industry and Trade Association, referring to the Japanese government body that is often accused of coordinating the private

See EAST, Page 11

The World Cup:

Elsewhere in the World Cup special section:

- Soccer columnist Rob Hughes writes that there is more than just a game at stake. Page 20.
- Fede's Children are thriving in the U.S. Civic Commission of Sports Illustrated. Page 20.
- In Italy it's calcio, it's a kick. Clyde Haberman of The New York Times in Rome. Page 19.
- You wouldn't pity the poor players; they are getting rich, too. Barry James reports. Page 19.
- The complete schedule games, the cities, the stadiums, the sights and other facts. Page 17.

Wall Street Rally Widens On Interest Rate Outlook

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — A broad rally lifted Wall Street to records Monday, as an outlook for lower interest rates combined with technical factors and a general appetite for stocks to broaden the recent advance well beyond the biggest issues.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 34.22	DM 1.6877
3422	Pound 1.6805
2,835.19	Yen 152.45
	FF 5.686

Page 9.

Kiosk

"Ciao," the World Cup mascot.

As Japan Comes of Age, U.S. Rethinks Partnership

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Thirty years ago, leftist protesters mobbed the streets of Tokyo to denounce a new security treaty with the United States. The turmoil toppled the government and forced President Dwight D. Eisenhower to cancel a trip to Japan.

Today, the end of the Cold War and Japan's coming of age as an economic and technological superpower — a rival as well as a friend — have brought a quiet redefinition of some basic assumptions of the partnership, including the rationale for the presence of 51,000 U.S. troops in Japan.

"Japan and the United States need a new map to define our interests," said Terumasa Nakaniishi, professor of international relations at Shizuoka University. "The question is whether we have the intellectual vitality to face a new era of history," he added.

In a report in April on the American presence in East Asia, the Defense Department said that "traditional threat perceptions are changing" and that "our presence in the region is now seen as less relevant" because of the Soviet decline.

Defense officials cite such developments as the Soviet Union's troop withdrawals from its border with China and Mongolia, its reduction in naval forces at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, and the general preoccupation of Moscow with domestic economic problems.

Such factors helped persuade the Bush administration to withdraw 14,000 to 15,000 of the 135,000 troops currently stationed in Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines over the next three years, a decision that has unsettled Tokyo.

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney, in his tour of the region earlier this year, repeatedly sought to reassure people that the troop withdrawals were not a retreat but a reflection of budget considerations at home.

Japanese officials responded with a distinct lack of enthusiasm. "If this reduction reflected a change in the basic American stance toward the strategic situation in East Asia, I would be very much concerned," Seiki Nishihira, deputy minister for administration at the Japan Defense Agency, said in an interview.

"It is true that the Soviet Union is less dangerous and therefore easier to deal with," he added. "But there are many other dangers we need to care about. The role of containing future conflicts in this part of the world can continue to be played only by the United States."

The intentions of the Soviet Union in Asia are still widely viewed as uncertain and its armed power remains potent. Military experts say that Soviet naval and air forces are undergoing rapid modernization even as they are being nominally reduced.

Japan is especially skeptical of Moscow because of a lingering bitter territorial dispute over several islands north of the country that were seized by the Soviet Union in the final days of World War II.

Beyond these military concerns, officials note that trans-Pacific trade is now about \$300 billion a year, or about 50 percent more than trans-Atlantic trade, and that instability in Asian countries, such as China or North Korea, could disrupt vital American interests.

"Even if the Russians withdrew completely, you'd still have a host of security problems," said Lieutenant General James B. Davis, commander of U.S. forces in Japan. "You've got unstable situations in North Korea, China, Cambodia, and a lot of other places. We are here because it is in our interest, not just Japan's."

Like many others, General Davis said he

See JAPAN, Page 5

Mandela to Urge Keeping Up Sanctions

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela expressed the hope Monday that his country's four-year state of emergency was about to be lifted as he started the longest international tour ever undertaken by a South African political leader.

The black nationalist leader will visit 13 countries over six weeks. He will spend 10 days in the United States, where he is to visit many major cities, be given a ticker-tape welcome in New York, address Congress and meet President George Bush on June 25.

Looking fit despite surgery for a benign bladder cyst last week, Mr. Mandela, 71, who was freed in February after nearly 28 years in prison, said he was looking forward particularly to his U.S. visit "to thank the American people for the important role they have played in the fight against apartheid."

"The United States is the only country which has incorporated a measure in its legislation making it an offense to trade with South Africa," said the deputy president of the African National Congress, South Africa's main black political movement.



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Mr. Mandela is scheduled to return to South Africa June 18, his 72nd birthday.

There was a flurry of concern about Mr. Mandela's health last week when it was learned that he had entered a private clinic for a minor operation, highlighting the extent to which he is now recognized by white and black South Africans alike as crucial to the delicate negotiating process under way.

Mr. de Klerk is known to be hoping that another burst of ending restrictions on blacks will persuade Western leaders to reward him by lifting or easing sanctions.

But Mr. Mandela takes the view that international pressures must be maintained to force the government to negotiate a democratic, nonracial constitution rather than a modified version of apartheid.

Among countries Mr. Mandela will visit are West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Ireland and Canada. He will address the European Parliament in Strasbourg on June 13 and 14, and has been granted an audience with Pope John Paul II.

Although the Soviet Union has long been the ANC's main international supporter and supplier of arms to its guerrilla wing, Mr. Mandela has not included it or any East European country on his tour. An ANC spokesman said he planned to visit those countries later.

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A mission worker feeding refugees under Red Cross protection.

Rebels' Gains Shut Airport in Liberia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MONROVIA, Liberia — Virtually all international flights to Liberia were canceled after rebels took a key town near the main airport, diplomats said.

The attack on Owens Grove, 16 kilometers (10 miles) away, effectively shut the West African country's only international airport on Monday for the first time since the rebels invaded from Ivory Coast six months ago, the sources said.

British Airways and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines were among the carriers that suspended flights to the airport, 56 kilometers east of the capital, the sources said.

Other carriers suspended flights last week as rebels led by a former civil servant, Charles Taylor, approached the capital, intending to overthrow President Samuel K. Doe.

The insurgents, from the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, were believed poised to attack the capital, from which many residents and government officials have fled in fear of what has become a grisly tribal war marked by atrocities against civilians by both sides.

Reports said the rebels took Owens Grove without a fight. "Basically the rebels are winning by default," one diplomat said.

Mr. Taylor, a U.S.-educated businessman who invaded with about 150 men on Dec. 24, has rejected any settlement.

Mr. Doe renewed his appeal for international intervention to halt a rebellion that appears to be on the verge of toppling his government.

In a telephone interview with Cable News Network, Mr. Doe said: "We want all peace-loving nations, including your good country, to come to the aid of the Liberian people. It is the wish of the people of this country that America do something to stop the bloodshed."

The Liberian army, plagued by desertions, mustered about 500 troops remaining in the capital on Monday at a training center in Monrovia as the United States prepared to fly out many personnel and all dependents of embassy staff.

The army chief of staff, General Henry Dubea, denied the army was plagued by desertions but said soldiers had been leaving their posts in counties under rebel attack and were gathering in the capital.

He also said the government welcomed the planned arrival offshore of a U.S. task force with more than 2,000 Marines on board, which is expected early this week.

The ships were sent to evacuate Americans if needed, but General Dubea said he would welcome the Marines ashore to aid the Liberian Army, which has yet to win a major victory against the rebels.

But the U.S. Embassy said Monday that the Marines would not intervene in the fighting.

On Saturday, the British Ministry of Defense said two Royal Navy vessels had sailed to evacuate British nationals in the event of a bloody showdown in Monrovia. (Reuters, AFP)

WORLD BRIEFS

King of Norway in Critical Condition

OSLO (Reuters) — King Olav V, 86, the world's oldest reigning monarch, recovered some movement in a paralyzed leg Monday but remained in critical condition after a stroke.

"His majesty has, under the circumstances, had a quiet night and slept a large part of the night," a statement from the National Hospital here said. It said that he was conscious and able to converse, but that the outlook remained "uncertain."

Explosion Kills Policeman in Chile

SANTIAGO (AFP) — A police bomb-disposal expert died Monday and another was seriously wounded when an explosive device placed across the street from the Chilean presidential palace exploded as they were defusing it, authorities said.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the bombing, but the authorities have blamed leftist groups for some incidents in a recent series of explosions in Santiago and other cities.

Bomb Threat Halts Prague Subway

PRAGUE (Reuters) — A bomb threat halted Prague's underground railway for half an hour on Monday, two days after a bomb explosion in the city center injured 18 people.

The Czechoslovak news agency CTK said that an anonymous telephone caller had warned a police station that a bomb would explode in the Florenc metro station as "further revenge for the Communists." The station was cleared of passengers and staff, but no bomb was found. Two of the metro's three lines were shut down during the search.

Tokyo Tries to Save Cambodia Talks

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese officials worked Monday to avert the collapse of Cambodian peace talks here. The talks, aimed at ending the 11-year Cambodian war, faltered from the start after the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, head of the most powerful guerrilla faction in the country, failed to attend.

He said he stayed away because Japan failed to allow equal representation for all four warring Cambodian factions. Until now, talks in an international peace process which began two years ago have included all four Cambodian groups — the Vietnamese-backed government of Prime Minister Hun Sen and the three guerrilla factions headed nominally by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

100,000 Demonstrate in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Tens of thousands of Hong Kong demonstrators packed a park on Monday night, waving candles to the beat of patriotic songs in an emotional vigil in memory of anti-government protesters killed in Beijing last June 3 and 4. The police said 100,000 people were involved.

In a second day of demonstrations marking the crackdown, 8,000 to 10,000 persons snarled rush-hour traffic as they marched from central Hong Kong to the Xinhua press agency headquarters, Beijing's de facto embassy in the British colony, before continuing to Victoria Park.

Jury Selection Starts in Barry Case

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jury selection began Monday in the drug and perjury trial of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. as a pool of 250 potential jurors arrived at U.S. District Court. Mr. Barry, 54, has pleaded not guilty to the 14 charges against him.

Sources close to the case have said his lawyers have been conducting plea-bargain talks. Sources said Sunday that U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens was holding out for a felony plea and a deal that would have the mayor leave office, while Mr. Barry was willing to consider only misdemeanors.

For the Record

Three bombs exploded Monday in the Indian state of Punjab, killing eight persons and wounding 35, many of them critically, during a traditional rite in which Hindu children offer sweetened water to passers-by. The police, who blamed Sikh extremists for the attacks in Patiala and Amritsar, said most of the victims were children. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC Is Urged to Require Bus Seat Belts

LONDON (AFP) — Transport Minister Cecil Parkinson, reacting to a bus crash in France that killed 11 British tourists, urged the European Community on Monday to make seat belts in buses compulsory.

The British bus with 75 people aboard was heading home on the Lyon-Paris superhighway Sunday when it plunged into a ditch in Joigny. Initial investigations suggest that the driver lost control when a tire blew out at 125 kilometers (80 miles) an hour. In an interview with BBC radio, Mr. Parkinson said, "We will use this awful tragedy as further evidence to the effect that the Community must put forward and support proposals for seatbelts in coaches."

About 250 restaurant workers struck Monday in Kathmandu, the Nepalese capital, demanding increased pay and benefits. They forced closure of about 100 restaurants catering to Western tourists. (UPI)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA				
	HIGH	LOW	CHANCE		HIGH	LOW	CHANCE	
Amsterdam	C 15	F 9	C 11	sh	Bangkok	C 33	F 7	to
Athens	22	12	0	fr	Batavia	C 26	F 7	fr
Berlin	24	16	0	fr	Hong Kong	F 73	F 73	fr
Bombay	22	12	0	fr	Kobe	C 26	F 7	fr
Buenos Aires	22	12	0	fr	Manila	C 27	F 7	fr
Calcutta	22	12	0	fr	Medan	C 27	F 7	fr
Canton	22	12	0	fr	Shanghai	C 27	F 7	fr
Cebu	22	12	0	fr	Singapore	C 27	F 7	fr
Colon	22	12	0	fr	Taipei	C 27	F 7	fr
Hankow	22	12	0	fr	Tokyo	C 27	F 7	fr
Hong Kong	22	12	0	fr				
Kobe	22	12	0	fr				
London	22	12	0	fr				
Lyons	22	12	0	fr				
Manila	22	12	0	fr				
Medan	22	12	0	fr				
Shanghai	22	12	0	fr				
Singapore	22	12	0	fr				
Taipei	22	12	0	fr				
Tokyo	22	12	0	fr				

Across Quebec, A Separatist Surge

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

BERTHERVILLE, Quebec—It was a scene to mist the eyes of any Quebec patriot.

Standing in a churchyard behind a fluttering fleur-de-lis flag, 45 tiny drummers and bagpipers, the Fireflies of Berthierville, in Canadian French—played a beloved Quebec folk song, "Les Gens du Pays," which has become the unofficial anthem of the separatist movement.

The Fireflies wore crisp blue-and-white band uniforms, each one adorned by a small patch stamped with an unmistakable yellow M—McDonald's golden arches.

Robert Jeanson, the band's drumming coach, is an ardent Quebec nationalist who said he would "rather die" than surrender his French-Canadian identity. He described the golden arches insignia as "a great honor."

Given that McDonald's is often viewed by other nations as a jarring symbol of American cultural imperialism, Mr. Jeanson's zeal might seem confusing.

But he, like many residents of this small town, views the recent arrival of the McDonald's outlet as a symbol of Berthierville's liberation. If McDonald's can come to Berthierville, they reason, then Berthierville can do without English-speaking Canada.

There is fervent nationalist sentiment in Quebec today. In polls, 60 percent of its citizens have said they favor political autonomy, and of those, 48 percent said they preferred outright independence. That is a marked change from a 1980 referendum, when 60 percent of voters opposed separation.

Berthierville is also much more independence-minded now," said Albert Houde, who represents the town in Quebec's National Assembly. "I would say that a little more than 50 percent would still say no, but not a lot more."

Berthierville, with a population of 4,000, is a cluster of small factories, brick houses, and farms nestled along a branch of the St. Lawrence River. The town was emphatically against separation 10 years ago; 75 percent of the residents voted "no" on a referendum.

"We didn't just say 'no,' we said, 'no, NO,'" said 16-year-old Bernard Giguère Sr. He has not changed his mind since.

Yet many Berthierville citizens have rethought their position.

Like others in Quebec, they are bitter about the Meech Lake Accord, a 1987 agreement that was designed to bring Quebec into Canada's constitutional fold, and instead stirred up age-old animosity.

The agreement recognized Quebec as a "distinct society" in the constitution. Other provinces became concerned that the Quebec provincial government would use the clause to pass laws infringing the rights of the non-French minority. Three provinces have refused to ratify it by the deadline, June 23, unless amendments are added.

The premier of Quebec, Robert Bourassa, pronounced the changes "unacceptable."

If the accord is not ratified, many in Quebec think a move toward independence is inevitable. Even if compromise is reached at the 11th hour, Mr. Houde noted, "There are some scars that are hard to heal."



Prime Minister Brian Mulroney checking the time at a briefing after meeting the 10 premiers.

Canadian Premiers at Impasse in Talks

Reuters

HULL, Quebec—The leaders of Canada's provinces have failed to resolve a constitutional impasse at a four-hour meeting, but Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said they would continue their efforts.

Mr. Mulroney summoned the premiers to resolve their differences over a constitutional accord that, unless ratified by all 10 provincial legislatures, threatens to alienate the French-speaking province of Quebec.

It was evident that the premiers had not substantially narrowed their differences over the Meech Lake Accord, a constitutional

amendment that recognizes Quebec's status as a distinct society.

"If we leave Ottawa without a solution, the consequences will be very serious," said Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec. He has hinted that a failure to ratify the accord could prompt the province to quit the confederation.

Can You Sue for a Close Call?

U.S. Court to Hear Case of Air Passengers in Near-Crash

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether passengers on international flights may sue airlines for emotional distress allegedly suffered in near-crashes that cause them no physical harm.

The court said that it would review a ruling that Eastern Airlines may be forced to pay passengers on a flight that landed safely in Miami after all the plane's engines had failed briefly.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last year that the so-called Warsaw Convention, an international air travel treaty, permits airlines to be sued in such cases by passengers who suffer only psychological trauma.

An airline is required by the treaty to pay up to \$75,000 per person, depending on the severity of injuries. The liability ceiling is lifted only if the airline is shown to have committed willful misconduct.

The treaty covers only international flights. In domestic flights, the law of the state in which a lawsuit is filed applies.

Lawyers for Eastern Airlines said that in most states, passengers on domestic flights who can prove

negligence, but not willful misconduct, would be barred from recovering damages for emotional distress unaccompanied by physical injury.

The circuit court ruled in the case of an Eastern flight that left Miami May 5, 1983, bound for Nassau, Bahamas.

When one of the plane's three engines lost pressure, the crew shut it down and headed back to Miami. Then the second and third engines failed, and crew members told passengers they would have to ditch the plane in the Atlantic Ocean.

But the crew was able to restart the engine and land safely at Miami International Airport.

Eastern Airlines was sued in both state and federal courts in Florida by 28 passengers.

The treaty is designed primarily to protect the airlines from financially ruinous damage awards. But in addition to imposing the \$75,000 ceiling, the treaty puts a heavy burden of proof on the airline to show it was not negligent.

In asserting negligence, the suit by the 28 passengers said that oil leaked from the engines because mechanics had failed to install O-ring seals.

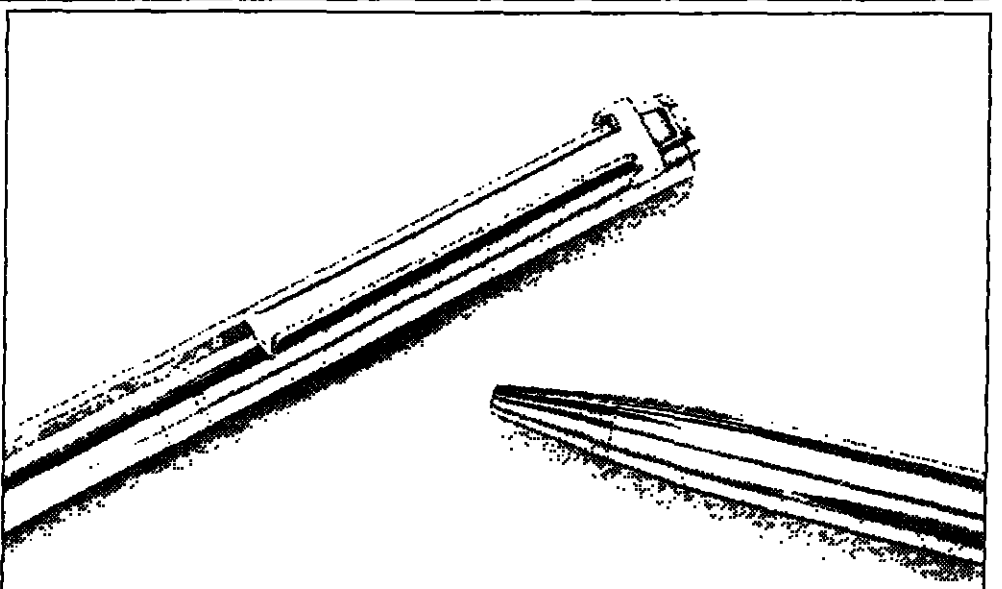
The case turns on the circuit court's interpretation of a French phrase, "lésion corporelle," in the Warsaw Convention. The French text of the convention is the official one adopted by the U.S. Senate when it ratified the treaty.

A lower court said that *lésion corporelle* literally translates as "bodily injury." But the appeals court said that under French law, the phrase is "more correctly rendered by the expression 'personal injury,' which could include emotional trauma."

The appeals court said that its ruling permits recovery for mental anguish caused only by an airplane accident, such as an engine failure, but does not apply, for example, to passengers who are distressed over losing their baggage.

In another decision, the court ruled that student prayer groups must be allowed to meet at public schools that permit other organized extracurricular activities.

The justices, voting 8-1, said that a 1984 federal law aimed at permitting religious clubs in public schools does not violate constitutionally required separation of church and state.



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R. N. Noyce, an Inventor of Microchip, Dies in Texas at 62

By Constance L. Hays
New York Times Service

Robert N. Noyce, 62, one of the inventors of the microchip that revolutionized the electronics industry and gave rise to the high technology era, died Sunday at Seton Medical Center in Austin, Texas, after a heart attack at home.

While Mr. Noyce's name never became widely known, his work helped make possible many products, including the personal computer, the pocket calculator, programmable office makers and microwave ovens and computer-

ized flight plans for commercial and military aircraft.

Mr. Noyce, who once described his career as the result of a succession of dissatisfactions, developed a system of interconnecting transistors on a single silicon chip, known as integrated circuitry.

He was awarded a patent in 1959, and the technology, which could manage many times more information, quickly became the basis of the modern computer and permitted a miniaturization of electronics used in many products.

Jack Kilby, a staff scientist at

Texas Instruments Inc. who is now retired, is also recognized as an inventor of the integrated circuit, and holds patents as well. The two men worked independently.

Mr. Noyce founded Intel Corp., which developed the microprocessor that is the heart of most personal computers, and helped start a number of other computer companies.

Walter Davis Jr., 57, A Bebop Musician

NEW YORK (NYT)—Walter Davis Jr., 57, a bebop pianist and composer, died of complications

from liver and kidney disease here Saturday. A fierce, percussive pianist, Mr. Davis was one of the main interpreters of the legacy of the pianist Bud Powell. Until he was hospitalized recently, Mr. Davis performed regularly in New York and Europe.

There was more to Mr. Davis's playing than bebop. He studied music in India during the 1960's and his music reflected many of the harmonic and rhythmic innovations that developed in jazz during that decade.

But much of Mr. Davis's style was formed as a teen-ager on the

New York bebop scene of the late 1940's. He was part of the first generation to fully understand the innovations of Mr. Powell, Charlie Parker and Thelonious Monk.

Other deaths: Art Lund, 75, a musical comedy actor and popular baritone of the Big Band era whose recording of "Blue Skies" was an enduring hit throughout the 1940's, of liver cancer in Utah, it was learned Sunday.

Frederick Mellinger, 76, whose Hollywood introduced racy lingerie to postwar America, of pneumonia Saturday in Los Angeles.



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AFTER THE SUMMIT: A Siberian "cold front" hits Minnesota, but the climate is warm.

How the Midwest Was Won: Soviet Leader's Personal Touch

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev took a pass on Cher, who offered to fly into Minnesota after a Chicago concert appearance to meet with the Soviet president.

He also shrugged off the Minnesota farmer who wanted to bring an 850-pound (380-kilogram) pig to any spot along the motorcade where Mr. Gorbachev would appear.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Cher, a farm worker in his youth and a former agricultural secretary, might be able to admire such a prize porker.

Running behind schedule, he canceled a trip to the dairy farm of Richard and Cecilia Brand, who had been painting their house and planning flowers and brushing their herd of 250 Holsteins.

But none of that mattered. Mr. Gorbachev did not need entertainers like Cher or super-pigs or any other gimmicks to help him dazzle the heartland. Braving gray, drizzly weather that people in Minneapolis called "a Siberian cold front," he and Raisa Gorbachev created a sensation on their whirlwind trip.

"We were supposed to maintain our composure and not become complete babbling idiots," apologized an excited

television commentator. "But this really is something to see."

Surrounded everywhere by screaming, adoring crowds with cameras and video cameras who chanted "Gorby! Gorby!" — including a man on stilts dressed as Uncle Sam and waving a Soviet flag — he accomplished exactly what he needed to.

He promoted his country to a group of corporate chief executives and waded into the crowd several times, producing shots for the evening news that showed Soviet audiences that he is able to thrill the Midwest as easily as he did the East.

"All the best to you," said the Soviet president as he stopped to wave to thousands of people.

Raisa Gorbachev delightedly waved a sign that someone in the crowd had given her reading, "We love you, Gorby and Raisa."

When the Gorbachevs' red, white, and blue Aeroflot plane landed, it was greeted by all the big names in Minnesota politics, including former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, Governor Rudy Perpich, Senator David F. Durenberger and Hubert H. Humphrey 3d, the state attorney general.

Security was exceptionally tight, and the tarmac was thick with U.S. Marines carrying revolvers.

A Secret Service agent put reporters trying to creep nearer the plane on notice that *glamour* did not apply when it came to Minnesota security.

"If you stray, you will be shot," he said, pointing to the Marines. "They will take you out."

The reporters got back into place.

Later in the day, as Mr. Gorbachev's motorcade neared the Cathedral of St. Paul, a 15-month-old girl crawled under the police barriers and wandered into the street, near the path of the 40-car motorcade.

"Freeze!" yelled a St. Paul police officer.

Softening, the officer ushered the toddler back to her parents. The crowd laughed.

Mr. Gorbachev's jet touched down at 1:37 P.M., only a few minutes late. No sooner had the University of Minnesota's Symphonic Wind Ensemble struck up a rendition of Dmitri Shostakovich's "Festive Overture" than he plunged into the crowd, pumping hands.

He did not even permit his motorcade to arrive at its first destination, the Governor's Mansion in St. Paul, before he began working the crowds a second time. After greeting well-wishers a block from the mansion and even gesturing to pro-

testers, he clasped Mrs. Gorbachev's hand and, with a local handbell choir performing in the background, walked to the mansion.

When sixth graders in Burnsville, a suburb south of Minneapolis, were told by their teacher to write down what they would ask the Soviet president if they had the chance, one boy decided to forgo the obvious.

"What do you like better, lamb chops or ribs?" he wrote to Mr. Gorbachev. "I'm a lamb chop man, myself."

At this time of year, many residents of the Land of Ten Thousand Lakes, as Minnesota's car license plates describe the state, begin heading out on weekends to their lakeside cottages to do a little casting for walleye pike.

It would be easy to spot Mr. Gorbachev's car, noted James J. Reimer, the chief executive officer of Honeywell Corp. "It will be the only one without a boat behind it," he said.

Other Soviet visitors who were in town to drum up business for the Soviet Union were also easy to spot. They were the ones in the white stretch limousines, provided by Minnesota business leaders, carrying the most popular freebie of the trip: Russian-language Monopoly games.

To help him recall his U.S. trip, Mr. Gorbachev will have a framed lucky horseshoe to hang on his wall.

When he took a break from talks with Mr. Bush at Camp David, Maryland, on Saturday and tossed a few, Mr. Gorbachev threw a ringer on his first try, which mightily impressed the competitive Mr. Bush.

"I pride myself as a horseshoe player," Mr. Bush said Saturday evening, a new note of respect in his voice. "And then President Gorbachev picked up a horseshoe, never having played the game to my knowledge, and, literally, literally — all you horseshoe players out there — threw a ringer the first time."

After the joint news conference at the White House on Sunday morning, Mr. Gorbachev was asked by Helen Thomas of United Press International, the dean of White House correspondents, whether he was going to take his horseshoe home and throw it at Boris N. Yeltsin, his rival who was just elected president of the Russian Republic.

Mr. Gorbachev smiled mischievously, enjoying the image.

"No, I'm going to leave it at home," he said.

"But just remember this," he warned. "I got a ringer on my first try, so I'm a pretty good shot."

Gorbachev Prefers A 'Discussion' to Vote on Price Rises

By Francis X. Clines

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has apparently had second thoughts and decided against holding a national referendum on his government's unpopular plan to raise prices as part of economic renewal.

An initial announcement by the Kremlin was followed by a week of growing doubts, and Mr. Gorbachev indicated during his visit to the United States that a referendum might turn out to be too risky to try in the current mood of public opposition to announced plans for a significant rise in food prices.

The price increases were proposed as a necessary first step toward easing government subsidies and preparing the country for free-market innovations.

The referendum was originally described as a means of enlisting public support in the spirit of sacrifice. But deep opposition was quickly voiced by critics outraged at the prospect that bread prices would triple on July 1.

"We need, of course, to form national accord, but we do not have a referendum law," Mr. Gorbachev said last week in Washington when asked about the proposal for the referendum.

"We have never had a referendum so far," said Mr. Gorbachev, who appears to have sufficient power in his new post of executive president to order a referendum simply if he wishes to do so.

"I suggested the idea with a view to finding some kind of a formula in order to bring about consent and accord among the people," he added, stressing that he was considering the less risky path of encouraging "discussion" of the plan in labor councils and local government councils.

Such an approach would be informal and therefore likely non-binding, and it would avoid the possibility of a vote of rejection at a time when Mr. Gorbachev's promises for national renewal have fallen under greater criticism at home.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has promised close consultation with the public before imposing any drastic changes, contended that discussions in the local councils, called *soviets*, would be sufficient.

"These are new soviets that have just been established, just been elected by the people, and they can be fully trusted," he said.

"So, after discussing everything and passing on to us the proper information, I'm sure we will have the entire picture," he added, in his clearest indication that he was shying away from the referendum proposal.

Under the latest in a series of revised central plans, the government had retreated from more drastic free-market initiatives. It promised a government-regulated "market" of half-steps in an effort to ease the public alarm over the

higher prices and unemployment likely to occur initially in any move toward market conditions.

But the volatility of the situation became clear immediately when the plan to begin ending some subsidies for food was announced last month.

Hoarding began across the country, and republics and local governments began introducing rationing on consumer goods and embargoes on local produce, to protect regional needs first.

Election Challenged In Ukraine

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Ukrainian Communist Party leader, Vladimir A. Ivashko, was elected president of the second largest Soviet republic Monday after more than 100 radical legislators walked out of parliament in protest.

The independent Rukh news agency reported that Mr. Ivashko won the Ukraine's top government office, 278 to 52, in the 450-seat parliament.

But 110 members of the radical bloc of pro-independence legislators walked out of the hall and refused to vote, Rukh said. It said they were protesting the prospect of Mr. Ivashko concurrently holding the top party and government posts.

"We do not recognize the results of this election because we did not take part in it," an opposition statement said.

Mr. Ivashko became the Ukraine's party chief in September to the disquiet of progressives, who felt that he was cast in the mold of his Brezhnev-era predecessor, Vladimir V. Shevchenko.

Outside the hall, about 10,000 protesters carried posters denouncing Mr. Ivashko.

Meanwhile, Boris N. Yeltsin, the new president of the Russian Republic, failed a third time Monday to win approval for his candidates for a cabinet, raising questions about his mandate to lead the Soviet Union's largest republic towards radical change.

Mr. Yeltsin said that he would call another vote on the same unopposed candidates, both academics, on Tuesday. (Reuters, UPI)

NATO Imbroglio: Confidence for a Solution Fades

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For months, senior American officials have expressed confidence that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev would give way, if offered enough inducements, and agree to NATO membership for a named Germany, thus settling the most intractable issue facing Moscow and Washington.

But that confidence is fading fast.

After talks between President George Bush and Mr. Gorbachev, which produced no real progress on the German question and the shape of post-Cold War Europe, U.S. policymakers say they are beginning to believe that the Soviet leader's domestic political situation may be too delicate for him to make such a concession at any time soon, and that a protracted period of ambiguity may result.

"It may well be," said an American official who played a significant role in the Bush-Gorbachev summit conference, "that the only way he can resolve his dilemma is to string the process out, let Germany go ahead with political and economic reunification and stall on the military side."

West Germany would stay in NATO and the Soviet troops would stay in East Germany," the official said. "Unfortunately, with so many security questions undecided, the situation might prove dangerous."

In domestic political terms, Mr. Bush emerged from last week's events with Germany in doubt, Lithuania unresolved and perhaps a few political problems on the trade agreement. But he will find that easy enough to live with, given his broad popularity.

For Mr. Gorbachev, on the other hand, the acclaim he won in the streets of Washington is unlikely to be repeated at home.

His Washington public-relations triumph is not likely to ease his struggle for survival.

At their news conference Sunday, the two presidents made much of the relationship they have built, and a few White House officials say they believe that personal chemistry will eventually dissolve the policy stalemate.

Mr. Gorbachev promised not to "put spokes in the wheels" and said that negotiations on Germany would continue. The two leaders pledged to meet on a regular basis.

No doubt things have come "a long, long way from the depths of the Cold War," as Mr. Bush said.

But there are limits on personal diplomacy, even in an era of good feelings.

From May 1972 to November 1974, four summit meetings took place, and after the fourth one, in

the Soviet Union, President Gerald R. Ford spoke hopefully of "the spirit of Vladivostok."

But that proved inadequate to overcome fundamental disagreements — the next summit talks did not come until 1979 — and the "constructive spirit" of which Mr. Gorbachev spoke may not suffice in the weeks and months ahead.

A protracted debate about the rival visions of the new Europe now seems highly likely, with a substantial possibility that progress in the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces will prove impossible to achieve and that the summit meeting of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, scheduled to be held in Paris late this year, will be delayed.

The United States is ready to see that rather inchoate organization gain a more formal structure and a larger role.

But the Soviet Union wants to make it the centerpiece of the new Europe, which is an entirely different matter.

"We are talking about building an all-European security system," said Vitali Churkin, a senior adviser to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, "and casting the issue of German unification, its external aspects, within the context of that larger European security framework."

Many West European officials, and many in Washington, see that idea as "a trap that would give the Soviets a veto like the one they have in the United Nations, in fact it is not in law," as a ranking Italian official argued recently.

But there is some support, among politicians as well as policy experts, for the Soviet idea, or some modified version of it.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has called for a pan-European "conflict-resolution center," and President François Mitterrand of France supports a loose European confederation.

Leaders of the newly democratic East European countries, including President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, see the Conference on Security and Cooperation as their only chance for a link to Western Europe. So they, too, support the idea that something new, beyond the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the moribund Warsaw Pact, must be created to handle European security.

One of the things that the United States has promised the Soviet Union, to combat Moscow's fear that a unified Germany would be joining an alliance hostile to Soviet interests, is that NATO will be transformed into a more political organization.

The process is supposed to begin at a NATO summit conference in London in a month.



Nancy Reagan chatting with Raisa Gorbachev during their get-together Monday in San Francisco.

JAPAN: With Tokyo's Coming of Age, U.S. Rethinks Their Partnership in a New Era

(Continued from Page 1)

saw Japanese economic power — as the No. 1 investor, trade partner, and aid donor in Asia — as a force for stability perhaps equal to the presence of American troops.

In light of this has come American encouragement for Japan to involve itself in Asian political problems, which Tokyo has been wary of since the war. For the first time, Japan has begun to respond.

For example, beginning on Monday, Japan played host to talks on Cambodia between Prince Nor-

odom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Hun Sen. Japan's moves came after it named members of the United Nations Security Council that if they expected Japanese aid to be a part of a Cambodian settlement, Japan would have to be involved in the political discussions.

In another development that would have been unthinkable until recently, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a recent visit to India and Pakistan, urged them to settle their disputes by negotiation. Japanese officials think that as recipients of hundreds of millions of dollars in aid, the longtime adversaries may listen to the advice.

In general, economic cooperation between Japan and the United States is now no longer advertised as crucial to stem communism in Asia, but to cope with a new generation of problems — from aid to Eastern Europe to Third World debt, refugees, terrorism, drugs, and the environment.

Perhaps the most sensitive rationale for the Japanese-American partnership is one that has been less widely discussed until recently, but is now considered central since the Soviet threat has receded.

This is the perception that American troops are needed to reassure

Asian neighbors about Tokyo's intentions. Like Germany, an economically powerful Japan continues to generate wariness 45 years after its defeat in World War II.

Accordingly, Japanese officials increasingly argue that Tokyo's spreading trade, investment, and economic aid in Asia are made possible by an American military presence in Japan that effectively blocks any chance of Japan's rearming.

In addition, Japan has taken a supportive role on the negotiations to renew the lease on U.S. bases in the Philippines. At American urging, Japan has committed about \$1

billion in aid to the Philippines in the last year.

"The big change in the Philippines is that Manila will have its ears cocked about what other Asians are saying to them," a senior American official said. "Since Japan plays a large role, they won't be oblivious to Japan's views."

making computer design and railroad modernization.

"Those who are with us now have a good chance, have good prospects of participating in our great country," Mr. Gorbachev said. Companies that remain on the sidelines, he said, "will remain observers for years to come — we will see to it."

He urged his audience on Sunday to be patient while the Soviet Union developed financial and legal systems and added that the Soviet Union hoped to develop stock exchanges and a modern banking system.

"When you pass judgment on us, please understand that certain things you have had for decades — centuries perhaps — are new for us," he said. "We are just beginning."

He provided a checklist of business sectors in which he said the Soviet Union hoped to receive U.S. investment, including auto-

EUROPE: A Trade-Off Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

George Bush for closer U.S.-Soviet trading relations is a green light for West Germany and other governments to pledge long-term economic assistance to Moscow. This could be the key to getting Soviet forces out of East Germany and helping Mr. Gorbachev modernize the Soviet economy.

Mr. Bush's gesture to Mr. Gorbachev — in signing a trade bill that Congress is set to reject — was read in Europe as confirmation that the U.S. administration has renounced any idea of aligning the allies to put economic pressure on Moscow, even in the event of Soviet actions that anger Congress.

In European eyes, it signaled a turn away from long-standing U.S. readiness to respond to U.S.-Soviet policy disputes by seeking to isolate Moscow economically.

U.S. congressional leaders warned Monday that the U.S.-Soviet trade pact stood no chance of passage until Moscow lifts its economic blockade on Lithuania.

"It is not conceivable we would pass a trade bill as long as the blockade is on," Representative Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, said in Paris. He was among a group of congressmen who met with editors of the International Herald Tribune en route from visits to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

And in Washington, George J. Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, sharply attacked Mr. Bush for his announcement that he was not formally linking the issue of Lithuanian independence with a decision on when to submit the newly signed Soviet-American trade agreement for Senate consideration.

He said that Mr. Bush had "effectively abandoned the Lithuanians" and added, "I think the Soviets can only regard this as a condoning of what has gone on in the past and a free hand to do what they want in the future."

ISRAEL: New Cabinet in Works

(Continued from Page 1)

press office, said Monday. The prime minister seemed to confirm this, saying, "I am trying to form a government that will be based on a majority of 61 to 65 votes."

Some analysts of Israeli affairs said that Mr. Shamir was counting on support from some rightist parliamentarians who are still negotiating demands in return for their votes.

Rehavam Zeevi, a member of parliament who heads the far-right Mokedet party, said that he would withhold his support from the new government if it made

"mistakes like going to Cairo" or "having elections in Judea, Samaria and Gaza," the biblical names of the occupied territories.

Mokedet controls two seats in parliament. The party advocates the transfer of Palestinians from the occupied territories to Jordan.

An official of the Likud bloc, who asked not to be identified, said that the proposed government would stick to Mr. Shamir's plan of May 1989 that ties any settlement with the Palestinians in the occupied territories to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict that is to be negotiated primarily with Arab governments.

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Both Sides Are Moving

An Ambitious Agenda

There is a tendency in assessing summits to tote up the items agreed on and the items not agreed on, and by this calculation the Bush-Gorbachev summit was only a modest success. With the exception of important new restrictions on chemical weapons, the subjects agreed on—aviation and maritime matters, student exchanges and the like—were in the category of useful but not central. On the large questions of Germany and NATO, Lithuania, strategic arms control and conventional force reductions in Europe, deep differences remain. The commercial pact that the two leaders signed hinges on a tariff break for the Soviets that President George Bush will not ask Congress to give until Moscow completes a new emigration law (a matter itself clouded by developments in the Middle East) and that is also tied politically to Lithuania. The atmosphere was, by the measure of some earlier summits, restrained.

Still, it would be an error to apply the old means of measurement as though nothing had changed. (Could anyone have imagined a year ago that this spring the summit issue for the United States would be whether a united, democratic Germany would be permitted to remain in NATO?) There is an identifiable new aspect to superpower relations in the Bush-Gorbachev period. Not so much the recorded achievement of the summit as its ambitious reach is a fair measure

of what went on in Washington. The diminution of the old sense of imminent danger and inevitable confrontation has released both sides to deal with a broader and deeper agenda. The leaders are tackling difficult and sensitive subjects touching the vital interests of their countries. Not that Mr. Bush is unimpaired of political pressures at home, but the fact is, moreover, that the Soviet Union is in incredibly tumultuous internal transition—so tumultuous as to have finally reduced Mr. Gorbachev, in American eyes, to the proportions of a mortal politician.

The two men are said to call each other "President." The personal detachment seems to fit the evident mutual effort to, as Mr. Gorbachev put it, take into account each other's concerns even when the two disagree. In this spirit, for instance, Mr. Bush made specific proposals to meet some of the Soviet's objections to his insistence on keeping Germany in NATO; the matter will require much more discussion. Invited to locate superpower relations on an adversary-orally spectrum, Mr. Bush said he didn't know how to "quantify" it, but he knew that the two countries both had moved. It is so. They are not simply exchanging their often still very different positions but, it seems, they are listening hard. This may mean that some problems will not be resolved or agreed on—not soon, at any rate. Living with differences, peacefully and respectfully, while trying hard to resolve them, has its own value.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ending the Cold War

George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev put pen to paper this weekend to draw an end to the Cold War. They pledged deep cuts in nuclear and chemical arms. And Mr. Bush offered most-favored-nation trade status for the Soviets—a sign of his willingness to meet Mr. Gorbachev's urgent economic and political needs.

The two men did not write the final word on Germany. The Gulf between their rival visions of post-Cold War Europe will not be easily bridged. But such was the spirit of this summit meeting that even the task of devising a new framework for European security—one that would include, not isolate, the Soviets—does not seem beyond reach.

One reason for optimism was the extraordinary understanding and trust between the two men. Even as they differed on issues, they displayed respect, even deference, for each other—proof that both want to keep the process of reconciliation going.

Mr. Gorbachev wowed Washington on his last visit in 1987. This time the thrill of discovery was missing. But the results of this summit were much more substantial.

The two leaders began with old business—dismissing the tools of conflict. They committed themselves to sign a strategic arms accord this fall, and agreed on terms that will cut long-range nuclear weapons by a third. They also agreed to halt the production of new chemical weapons and to begin destroying nearly all that they already have.

It's Up to Yasser Arafat

The latest Palestinian raid batters what is left of Middle East peace prospects at their most vulnerable point. Israel's intercepted, off Tel Aviv, several speedboats plainly bound on a mission of havoc. The Palestine Liberation Front promptly and proudly took responsibility. This time there is no doubt of a PLO connection. The PLO is a part of the PLO; its Mohammed Abbas sits on the PLO executive committee and has an office in the Tunis building where Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, has an office. So far, however, Mr. Arafat has refused to condemn the act and expel those responsible for it, although this is how he promised to respond to terrorism when he opened a dialogue with the United States 18 months ago. His lapse has allowed Israel's Likud government, which was bitterly opposed to the dialogue from the start, to demand that Washington break it off. If Mr. Arafat cannot bring himself to respond, the United States will have to do exactly that.

A PLO that equivocates not only on terrorism but on its word betrays its claim to be either a partner for peace with Israel or a partner for diplomacy with the United States. It is relevant that the raid mounted off Tel Aviv had as its stated rationale retaliation for the 20 fatalities and 900 injuries of Palestinians suffered in recent West Bank and Gaza protests, themselves the sequel to a damaged Israeli's murder of seven Palestinians. But the acceptable response to the awful Palestinian toll cannot be an act of terrorism. It must be an act of peace.

The ruling Likud in Israel is trying to form a new government and it would take satisfaction and profit from a U.S.-PLO break. A break would put an end to the peace initiative that Likud put forward last year but soured on when it began to look as though it might work. By contrast, many in the opposition Labor Party, which is considerably weaker than Likud for the risks of peace, would be deeply disappointed. Labor is not itself prepared to deal with the PLO, but it understands the value of having the PLO acquiesce privately to the precedent-setting Palestinian-Israeli meetings that the United States is still hoping to bring off publicly.

Angry Palestinians and others call on Mr. Arafat not to abandon the PLO terrorists for an American connection that has brought Palestinians little to date. He is in a strange role: custodian of Israel's prospects as well as of the Palestinians' own.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Another Chinese Revolution

One year after Tiananmen, words still fail realities. What is significant about the events of June 4, 1989, is not the number of people killed, nor even the number of those involved in the protests. The cardinal principle which was crushed was the Communist Party's very legitimacy, its right to define the meaning of contemporary China, a right derived from the party's vanguard role as the vehicle of modern Chinese history. June 4, 1989, was in fact the beginning of another revolution. There is no break here, only a profound and irresistible continuity. In the slow march of democracy, the opposing generations will pass. They have to. The future belongs to those who hope. It always does.

—The Straits Times (Singapore).

Trouble Awaits Gorbachev

Mikhail Gorbachev flies home with his head in his hands. Superpower summits are stimulating, but a return to the rapidly deteriorating situation in the Soviet Union is not something he will be relishing. The rise of his most vocal opponent to the presidency of the Russian Republic is a further serious blow. After many months of exile from the leadership, Boris Yeltsin has had himself elected to a job in which Mr. Gorbachev can no longer dismiss him as a radical wildcat. Unlike Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Yeltsin and his populist views have won public endorsement. These are unpredictable times in Moscow. The process of change has developed a momentum all of its own.

—The Age (Melbourne).

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Toward a Superpower Deal for the German Jewel

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON—The warm words and genuine admiration that George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev offered each other at the Washington summit conceal a coolly calculated deal that underpins their hopes for a long-term partnership in perestroika. It is to be based on Soviet security concessions in Europe in return for Western trade and economic help.

It is a transaction that now makes sense for the West. But at their triumphant press conference, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush left two loose ends dangling that could trip up their grand design. Mr. Gorbachev's effort to bully Israel on the emigration of Soviet Jews and Mr. Bush's decision to pass the buck to Congress on Lithuania could come back to haunt them.

Mr. Bush and Jim Baker are now close to realizing the foreign policy accomplishment that eluded Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger nearly two decades ago. Détente, the 1970s code word for using economic incentives to tame Soviet global ambitions, foundered after the U.S. Congress refused to go along, in large part because of Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration.

Put in the kind of crude terms that diplomats deal makers would use, the Soviets dangle concessions on Germany and allow to shrink their military forces to nonthreatening levels in return for Western financial and tech-

nological help at home. They also seek some face-saving formula on European security to mask their retreat from Eastern Europe.

Mr. Bush has rightly resisted providing the Soviets with irrevocable economic assets in exchange for easily reversible military changes. If the West had gone along with some NATO foreign ministers and others who urged such a course shortly after Mr. Gorbachev came to power, the Soviet retreat from Eastern Europe and the other tyranny-shattering events of the past six months might well not have happened.

But those events, and the extraordinary meeting of the minds between Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush here, create a new world beyond the Cold War and containment. Mr. Bush can craft a new strategy in Europe built around German unification instead. Bush/Baker do not bargain for intangible good feelings, as Nixon/Kissinger had to. The prize Mr. Bush bargains for is a highly tangible Germany that will be the superpower of Europe.

Germany is the priority issue for Mr. Bush, even more than sharing up Mr. Gorbachev and improving Soviet-U.S. relations at this point. The chance of bringing a unified, democratic Germany into the Western alliance has import-

ed a new urgency and a new gravity to Mr. Bush's dealings with Mr. Gorbachev. This Germany will be the foreign policy jewel in Mr. Bush's first-term crown.

Despite unyielding public statements, positions on European security moved closer during the summit talks. A deal was not struck, but the terms of the deal were defined. Mr. Baker showed the Soviets that he has dropped U.S. resistance to their idea of giving the 35-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe a broad mandate and fixed institutions, as long as this does not challenge NATO's existence. The United States will seek major changes in NATO structure and strategy at the alliance's July summit in London. The headlines this will generate should help Mr. Gorbachev as he faces a crucial Communist Party congress at the same moment.

Mr. Gorbachev held out security reassurances, emphasizing at several points that the Soviet Union wanted some U.S. troops to remain in Europe and specifically in Germany after unification. He alluded to but did not specifically describe these private assurances in his press conference when he ruled out solutions that isolated the United States or the Soviet Union from Europe.

Mr. Baker alluded to the movement in a post-summit television interview. The Sovi-

ets, the secretary of state noted, began active discussion with the Americans on what changes in NATO could make Germany's full membership in the alliance acceptable to them. The changes the United States has already proposed "give us a reasonable degree of assurance," Mr. Baker quoted the Soviets as having said, "but not enough."

Mr. Gorbachev gave signs of having decided that the time is approaching when he should for a withdrawal that he will eventually have to make anyway. But he complicated his and Mr. Bush's task by his apparently offhand threat to restrict Jewish emigration to Israel as a way of halting new settlements on the West Bank.

To deliver such a threat in Washington as President Bush asks Congress to remove the Jackson-Vanik amendment's restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union in return for progress on Soviet emigration laws is to tempt fate in a foolhardy way.

Both Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Bush stirred the pot of Middle East tensions with their press conference remarks. They appeared not to concern themselves with how vulnerable even the most ambitious East-West designs could be to seemingly remote forces. Henry Kissinger could tell them all about it.

The Washington Post.

The Soviet Economy Founders as the Gorbachev Crew Dithers

By Anders Aslund

STOCKHOLM—The Soviet economy is approaching an abyss.

The flawed attempts at economic reform have deregulated wages more than prices, causing appalling shortages throughout the economy. Little can be bought for rubles. The black market exchange rate of a dollar has skyrocketed from 5 rubles in the summer of 1988 to 30 rubles. The aggravated shortages cause strikes, which prompt further wage increases.

The administration is in chaos and confusion. My guess is that real Soviet national income will plummet by some 10 percent this year.

In foreign trade the problems took on a new dimension toward the end of last year. For the first time in decades, the Soviet Union failed to pay for its imports on time. Payments of billions of dollars have been delayed for up to half a year.

Officially, the Soviet trade deficit to the West almost tripled last year, to \$6.5 billion. Huge unplanned imports of grain, at a total value of \$6 billion in 1989, caused the payments crisis.

These imports are administered by a foreign trade organization under central control. This suggests that the main problem stems from the attitude of top politicians. Have they panicked and ordered sudden purchases of food and other consumer goods to preempt popular unrest?

Pravda commented recently that "in reality nobody governs the organization of purchases of grain from abroad." Little wonder that many Western companies have turned cautious in selling to the Soviet Union.

The situation deteriorated sharply in the first quarter of this year, as planned imports to be paid for with hard currency were exceeded by one-third, while exports to bring in hard currency fell short by one-quarter.

It has long been assumed that the Soviet Union is fully creditworthy, although it does not release figures for its balance of payments, gold trade, foreign debt or foreign assets. Since 1985, debt has risen in spite of annual gold sales of some \$4 billion. Last February and March, the Soviets

sold gold so briskly on the world market that the price plummeted by 12 percent. Clearly, creditworthiness is much worse than previously thought.

Fortunately, there is also a positive side to the Soviet crisis: It is so dramatic that it cries out for a dramatic effort to end it—and without delay.

Last October, the Soviet chief economist, Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abalkin, outlined a switch to a market economy starting in 1991. Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov rejected this plan in December, but in March Mikhail Gorbachev made a new push, declaring that his country needed "a full-blooded domestic market."

The squabbles over reform move back and forth, but the discussion is quickly being radicalized as the economy founders. A package of some 40 new laws and decrees on the economic system is under consideration.

Still, the current plan, on which officials have proposed a referendum,

is a hopeless compromise, involving price increases but no possibility of approaching market equilibrium. The quality of the new laws remains too poor to provide any legal security.

Recently, Mr. Gorbachev criticized the Soviet people for being too conservative. His top economists—Mr. Abalkin, Nikolai Petukhov and Stanislav Shatalin—put it somewhat differently: The government does not enjoy the support of the population necessary for undertaking radical reform. These economists make negative comparisons with Poland and its popularly elected government.

Mr. Gorbachev is steadily losing authority. Five years of rule with a tangible economic decline do not inspire confidence. Instead of exploiting his presidential powers for a big push toward reform, he continues to vacillate in the center, while the population is being radicalized. The leadership is both split and confused. The question

must be posed: Does Mr. Gorbachev have any possibility to deliver?

Western policymakers might do well to focus on promoting reform in the long run rather than on supporting the current leader. The goal of Western policy should be to make it easier for liberal and democratic forces to transform the Soviet Union into a democracy and a market economy with predominant private enterprise—with or without Mr. Gorbachev.

If American conditions involving Soviet policies on emigration and Baltic sovereignty are met and the trade agreement signed at the summit meeting last week is approved by Congress, it could present the United States with an opportunity to promote ordinary trade by opening its markets to Soviet goods.

There is a strong economic argument for offering most-favored-nation status or the lowest possible tariffs, a step that the trade agreement envisions. If the Soviet reform fails, this status will be of little importance,

as oil, gas and gold comprise four-fifths of Soviet exports.

At long last, the United States has accepted that the Soviet Union will become an observer of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and it would help the Soviet reform effort if Moscow soon became a member.

Soviet reformers are anxious to develop links with GATT; they need advice and criticism from GATT to be able to introduce free trade at home.

Soviet contacts with the IMF and the World Bank could be encouraged, although the Soviet Union cannot join the IMF before it has provided the necessary financial data.

An inexpensive but important service is top-level economic consultancy. Many hands have already been involved, but more are needed. A problem is that the Soviet government has not yet learned how to use consultants. One way to address this problem would be to make management training and other education, both in the Soviet Union and in the West, vital components of any assistance.

The most controversial issue is that of large capital transfers. There is much talk of a Marshall Plan, but many economists believe that the time is not ripe. Considerable balances-of-payments support will be needed during a transition period of up to five years after a change of system has been started, but the Soviet Union has not reached that point yet.

The Soviet economy is so chaotic that it could not possibly make good use of foreign finance at present.

This situation leaves Western policymakers with a central question: Can any serious support for reform be provided before the Soviet political situation stabilizes? And with the current crisis so deep, can the current version of perestroika be salvaged by any measure undertaken by outsiders?

The writer is director of the Stockholm Institute of Soviet and East European Economics, and author of "Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



The Playwrights Will Have to Learn to Play Professional Politics

By William Pfaff

OSTERBEEK, Netherlands—

There is a certain tradition in Eastern Europe of intellectuals and artists in power. Thomas Masaryk, who was chiefly responsible for creating modern Czechoslovakia and became its first president, was a professor of philosophy. The first head of government of newly independent Poland, in 1919, was Ignace Jan Paderewski, the great pianist.

More often, intellectuals and artists have been the custodians of the national conscience, a role usually played in opposition to the power in place. In other cases, though, they have possessed a larger and more firmly acknowledged part in the political life of their countries than intellectuals in the English-speaking world. Americans, Canadians and the British balk at even the notion of "intellectuals"—an unreliable lot, surely, if not actually subversive.

But in Central and Eastern Europe

today, intellectuals and artists possess power. Two years ago many of them were in jail. Now they run their countries. Czechoslovakia has a playwright as president, as does Hungary. Poland's prime minister was editor of an intellectual magazine.

There are more government posts open than there are dissidents to fill them. The young editor of a formerly underground weekly said: "A friend has been offered both the intelligence service and an embassy. He can't decide. I've been offered the state television, but I think I would rather turn my paper into a daily." There is exhilaration in this, a sense of fun.

Not a great deal of bitterness is expressed about the Communists, as if they were not worth hating. A Czechoslovak psychoanalyst said they were "ideological thinkers"—meaning that only the ends counted for them,

not the means. For them, the regime and what it did were inevitable. They watched it as we watch the weather forecast—interested, but with nothing to be done about it."

The dissidents did something different in each country. I have just attended a conference on Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary organized by the Erasmus Foundation in the Netherlands, where these differences were explored.

Resistance in Poland was primarily political in character, developing in parallel with the emergence of the independent trade union, Solidarity, and sustained by powerful nationalist and religious sentiments. An alternate "civil society" was constructed, an alternate legitimacy, with which the government, robbed of legitimacy itself by its association with Moscow, was eventually compelled to negotiate before capitulating.

In Hungary, the Communist Party itself produced economic reforms that eventually led to political reforms, culminating in multiparty government. This could happen because since the revolution of 1956 the Hungarian Communist Party has had only the most cynical and expedient acquiescence from the public, and no belief in itself as other than an apparatus of power and career.

Irony characterized the relations of people to power in Hungary, "providing an individual with an independence that Westerners do not possess," the writer Peter Hain remarked. "But now that we are in charge, irony is no longer possible."

In Czechoslovakia, where the Communist Party won the plurality of votes in a free election in 1946, and had much support from intellectuals as late as the 1960s, the party tried to reform itself in 1968, and as a result saw the country invaded by the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies. After that, Czechoslovak resistance was primarily ethical and religious, chiefly Catholic—a striking development in a society which before the war was the most secularized in Eastern or Central Europe.

The people who went into opposition in Czechoslovakia had no practical plan for changing their country. They simply committed themselves to the proposition that truth should be told, and lies ended, and that somehow this might eventually have an effect. So it did.

They wrote their poems and books, circulated them in typescript, wrote plays and put them on in cafés and churches—usually only once, with banning or jailings to follow. They created an underground university with the help of some courageous intellectuals and teachers from abroad. In the end the public turned to them, rejecting Communist authority, and the government finally simply handed over power.

But what happens now? The people who are in power had in the past an ambivalent relationship to politics. Conscience of the nation, custodians of its culture, perhaps—but that more often than not meant keeping a distance from everyday politics. The ethical role of intellectuals has usually been a substitute for, and approach to, real politics. Thomas Masaryk was, like Vaclav Havel, an outsider, a marginal figure, before World War I suddenly shattered Austro-Hungary and made an independent Czechoslovakia possible.

Now "political" politics has to come back. One reason Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki is having difficulties today in Poland is that he failed to organize his supporters. He has no "party" of his own inside

Solidarity. Lech Walesa does. There are people around Mr. Walesa who want the jobs and power now at Mr. Mazowiecki's disposal.

In Hungary a party politics already exists. It does not yet in Czechoslovakia, but soon will, and that inevitably will diminish the aura of disinterestedness and high-mindedness that surrounds the country's new leaders. Mr. Havel's is a remarkable mind, and he is an edifying leader, but will he prove a politically effective one?

A fundamental change is taking place in the relations of intellectuals to power. Possessing it, they will successfully use it? They are in an unexpectedly significant position. The old middle class, which provided the political and institutional leadership in the past, was destroyed by the Communists (and by Hitler). The new middle class that is beginning to emerge is traditionally—without continuity with the old cultivated middle class. The intellectuals now in power find themselves custodians of their country's future. This may prove a considerably more difficult responsibility than their past custodianship of the national conscience.

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100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Anti-Slavery Talks

BRUSSELS—The Anti-Slavery Conference is only waiting, in order to close its labors, for the consent of the United States to the imposition of import duties by the Congo Free State. If this consent is not obtained, the conference will have labored in vain, as the Congo Free State will be unable to obtain the necessary pecuniary means to enforce the anti-slavery measures decided on by the Powers.

1915: War Despatches

LONDON—The capture of Przemyśl by the Austro-Germans, after a heroic resistance by the Russian garrison, was learned here from the Austro-Communist. According to a telegram from Lignano, the Republic of San Marino has declared its approval of the Italian Government's attitude toward Austria, and the territory of the Republic has been declared to be in a state of war.

Telegrams from Athens state that the blockade of the Asiatic coast is being strictly carried out. Numerous vessels which attempted to enter the blockaded zone were captured, while two Turkish ships that refused to obey the order to stop were sunk by a British destroyer.

the Asiatic coast is being strictly carried out. Numerous vessels which attempted to enter the blockaded zone were captured, while two Turkish ships that refused to obey the order to stop were sunk by a British destroyer.

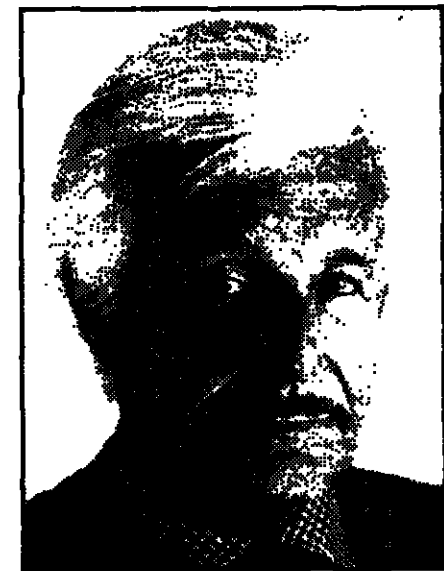
1940: France Retaliates

PARIS—French bombs crashed down on military objectives in the region of Frankfurt and Munich yesterday (June 4) in retaliation for the bombing of Paris on Monday (June 3) in which the revised toll was 906 victims—254 of them dead, including twenty-one schoolchildren. Meanwhile, the shambles of Dunkirk were abandoned by the Allies as Prime Minister Winston Churchill drew up the report: 335,000 French and British troops evacuated, 30,000 killed, wounded and missing. In the conclusion of his speech on Dunkirk and a bitter-end fight, Mr. Churchill said: "We will fight until the power and might of a new world sets forth to the rescue and liberation of the old."

Oleg Cassini and the Value of Jackie Kennedy



Jackie Kennedy on inauguration day in 1961, wearing a suit designed by Cassini, below, who was inspired by 'her sphinxlike quality.'



LONDON — It is 30 years since the young Jacqueline Kennedy became America's first lady of fashion. Her simple clothes cut on spare lines captured not just the style of the 1960s but the spirit of the new administration. Modern fashion is still marked by the stamp of her image.

Oleg Cassini, the designer who created the Jackie Look, is 76, yet as dashing and dapper as

SUZY MENKES

in the days when he was part of Camelot. He is in London to launch his fragrance, a project he discusses with characteristic passion and enthusiasm. As a European aristocrat with a background in Hollywood movies, he knew the Kennedy clan socially, and he dined with those he dressed, long before the current era of designers as society's darlings.

When Mrs. Kennedy summoned him to her Washington bedside (she had just given birth to her son, John-John), Cassini worked through the night to prepare a folio of sketches, just as he had 20 years before when a chance meeting on a tennis court in Hollywood brought him a break as a designer for a Claudette Colbert movie.

"Even President Kennedy did not know the value of Jackie," he said. "The historical significance did not dawn on me when I went to the Georgetown Hospital and saw her surrounded by other designers' sketches. I talked to her like a movie star. I told her that she needed a story, a scenario as first lady. I asked her if she wanted to be just a clothes horse. I said that she should have a logical wardrobe."

Cassini got the job. His vision of her was inspired, he says, by ancient Egypt, by "her sphinxlike quality" and by the Nefertiti head, broad shoulders, narrow hips, making the silhouette of an "Egyptian princess." He sketched clothes on clean, architectural lines: A-line shapes, to be made in the finest fabrics, like the inaugural gala gown that was of graphic simplicity but in sumptuous white satin.

In a statement put out by the White House in December 1960, Oleg Cassini was designated wardrobe maestro for the wife of the president-elect. When John Kennedy was sworn in, on a shivering January day, Jackie wore a girlish fawn wool coat with sable collar and muff, with matching pillbox hat.

"Among all those furs it was simple, charmingly young and innocent," said Cassini. "It was unpretentious, well-cut and it said, 'I am not going to use fashion as a weapon to impress.'"

The Jackie Look thus made a sociological statement about the Kennedy years, as glamour and glitz later did in the Reagan era. Jackie Kennedy's wardrobe also made American style influential on a world scale for the first time and set a fashion standard of luxurious simplicity that has been adopted by American designers from Halston through to Calvin Klein. Young designers in recent collections have reincarnated the shift dresses and precise A-line shapes of the Jackie Look, and even her Chanel chain purses are again in vogue.



Clean, architectural lines, in the finest fabrics: the Kennedys with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, and, right, a Cassini sketch.



Cassini scotches stories that Jackie's reverence for French fashion meant that she shopped secretly in Paris. (The haunting photographs of Jackie in bloodstained suit after her husband's assassination showed her wearing a U.S. copy of Chanel, he says.)

Her signature pillbox hat has been attributed to Halston, who was working in the military department of Bergdorf Goodman at the time. Cassini has a statement of apology from Halston and charming letters from Jackie Kennedy to prove himself its father.

"I designed 300 outfits for Jackie, and the pillbox hat was not a masterpiece per se," he said. "It was created because of her bouffant hairdo."

"But," he added, "to say that Halston designed it is like attributing a painting of Picasso to the person who framed it."

The success of Jacqueline Kennedy's wardrobe was due to a powerful partnership between a woman of refined taste and a designer who intuitively understood her needs. Cassini suggested, discreetly, that the case of Diana, Princess of Wales, shows what might have happened with Kennedy if she had chosen outfits from a variety of designers.

"DIANA has a superior figure and is elegant, but she has too many options," he said. "It is impossible for a person under that pressure to be sure where she is going in fashion. One person should be responsible. The designers are competing with each other and not thinking of her."

Cassini is competitive on the tennis court and in his latest enthusiasm, for harness racing. He is famous for winning over women, among

them Hollywood's Gene Tierney, who became his first wife, and Grace Kelly, who ultimately found another Prince Charming. He dresses as a ladykiller, with his silver hair and trim mustache above a sensuous black suede jacket lined in oxblood red, tight pants and crocodile ankle boots. His shirt is in rippling black silk. (Another of his fashion successes was to put men in dark shirts.) His fashion empire, built up on licensing, is worth \$300 million.

Oozing an old-world, pre-feminist charm, he announced that his success has been entirely because he "loves women" and has always tried to understand them. Recalling his family background (he was born of titled Russian and Italian parents), his European heritage, his early career in a Hollywood "scout" with orange blossom and gardenias, he described himself as an "adventurer — the Marco Polo of fashion." In the United States, where he has a television talk show as well as a fashion busi-

ness, he is known as the Count of Seventh Avenue.

He discusses his perfume project with the same zest and vigor as he details Jackie's "exquisite taste" or Grace's emotional farewell to him on the Staten Island Ferry.

"Twice I saw people I was very close to get into a gilded cage," he mused. "The Kennedys were two little birds together. With Grace, I have no right to draw a conclusion, but a life so glamorous can also be a prison."

His perfume is gilded, glamorous, opulent, swagged in royal blue with an imperial-purple stopper. It is, he announces, "the fragrance of the decade and my best work ever." He has embarked on a promotional tour from Saks Fifth Avenue to South America.

If charm can sell, he will soon be out of supplies. But who could capture in a bottle the elusive, timeless, enduring style of Jackie Kennedy as first lady?

STYLE MAKERS

Sophie Marceau NEXT SEX SYMBOL?

PARIS — "I like to be as beautiful as possible," says Sophie Marceau, a woman who seems to have everything it would take to be France's next great sex symbol. At 22, her intelligent, down-to-earth character is as refreshing as her full-bodied beauty is stunning.

"A sex symbol? Yes, if it does not compromise the image of women," she continues. "Sex in a film? Yes, but it must be beautiful. It must demonstrate real emotions and not be a gimmick to display a woman on screen."

What she needs is a vehicle. Ten films after "La Boum," she is still most identified with that school-girl romp, which made her a star at 13.

Certainly her latest film, a plotless meander directed by Bernard Schmitt, "Pacific Palisades," was ignored by critics and disappeared quickly from movie theaters.

Her previous film, "Mes Nuits sont plus belles que tes jours," directed by out-of-the-ordinary Andrzej Zulawski, displays a range of acting ability and sex beauty — but leaves the viewer cold and wondering what exactly is happening on the screen.

Sex symbols do not have to be bombshell bimbos on the screen or

off, though the traditional cinematic sex kitten — à la Brigitte Bardot or Raquel Welch — has been both. Times have changed, and so (one hopes) have men's concepts of beautiful women.

"The whole Bardot image is rather old-fashioned now," she says. "Women are not like that anymore." Why not a cinematic sex

The Bardot image is rather old-fashioned now. Women are not like that anymore.

symbol who is a smart, dynamic, take-charge beautiful woman, and not solely the object of lust?

In today's French cinema, there are few female stars, and absolutely no sex symbols. Isabelle Adjani played the spoiled, sulking girl in "L'Été meurtrier" six years ago and went on to the long-winded "Camille Claudel," acclaimed by some French critics. She remains aloof on screen.

Ints de la Fressange, the Chanel image in print and on screen, is appearing on a postage stamp as the latest incarnation of Marianne, the allegorical symbol of France. She seems distant, too thin and

sophisticated — and not at all real, not a sex symbol.

Most recently, the pop singer Vanessa Paradis, 17, was featured on the cover of French edition Rolling Stone under the title, "Et Dieu créa Vanessa Paradis," a take-off of the 1956 film by Roger Vadim, "Et Dieu créa la femme," the fishing village classic set on the coast that launched Bardot.

But Paradis is still a kid, cannot sing and looks unhealthy, hidden under layers of pale makeup. No appeal, much less something sexy, radiates from her sunken cheeks.

Other actresses have been stars for 15 minutes, as Andy Warhol would have said. "We are not allowed to become stars in France," Marceau says. "There is no longer a collective system in place, a publicity machine, a team working together. It is every person for himself now, an anti-star system."

Will it take work in Hollywood to boost her to stardom beyond "La Boum"? Perhaps, but "I cannot work in Hollywood and Paris at the same time. For now I love France; we live well here," Marceau says, adding, "I love the idea of a United Europe, but this rush toward unbridled capitalism in France, and especially in the east, is worrisome."

And the risk French actors take in going to Hollywood is extreme. Very few have ever made it there. "People in L.A. still think of Man-

rice Chevalier as the French star," she says with a laugh. "And aside from the critics and industry people, no one there has ever heard of Gérard Depardieu."

Marceau has worked twice with Depardieu, in "Fort Saganne" (1983) and in "Police" (1984). The first experience was "wonderful," the second, much less so. She has also worked with Claude Brasseur in "La Boum 2" (1982), for which she won a César for best young female hope, and in "Descente aux Enfers" (1986).

Her next film, in progress outside of Paris, concerns Chopin's last days with George Sand, a rather intellectual subject — not exactly material to make people's mouths drop open in admiration and desire.

"I am tempted to film with Americans in the United States," Marceau says, despite her reservations. Of the older generation of actors, she prefers Paul Newman. She would like to work with actor Mel Gibson and director Martin Scorsese. "L.A. is a great place to work, though I wouldn't want to live there. It is too orderly, too neat, too new. We French like things slightly chaotic and there is no room for chaos in L.A."

"But I wonder, the film I really need, where is it?"



Brett Kline

Sophie Marceau in full allure

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1 Sen. Thurmond of S.C.
6 Southampton shindig
10 Sins
14 Aquatic rodent of S.A.
15 Ben Adhem
16 Triton, to Neptune
17 Close, poetically
18 Boson companions
19 N.Y.C. gallery
20 Perceptive PBS pundit

22 Nieuwpoort's river
23 Major constellation
24 Powerful explosive
26 Throughout, in music
30 Scatter
32 Zoological suffix
33 Choir member
35 Civil-rights orator
36 Hanley, for one
41 Pundit's former PBS program
43 Author Jong

44 Branch of biol.
46 Type of devil
47 A-bomb bomber
48 Endured
49 Noisy busses
51 Willard Scott word
56 Pundit's Okla. birthplace
57 Adelphi U.'s locale
63 Glacial ridges
64 Spicy stew
65 "Was a Lady," 1932 Mermaid hit
66 Sen. Cranston is one
67 European river
68 K.C.'s Kemper
69 Wds. with similar meanings
70 Measure of medicine
71 Dalai, and others

5 What pines do, à la Longfellow
6 — breath (one of the pinks)
7 Side by side
8 What gliders do
9 Croatian cavalryman
10 Pundit's 20 honors
11 Dovecote, e.g.
12 Juliet's adorer
13 Snafu
21 If I should sleep
22 Twer's deadly sickness: Shik.
25 Computer availability
26 Reddock papa
27 German dam
28 Wise men
29 Pundit's calling, 1961-63
31 Japanese Prime Minister in W.W. II
34 A parent of Elizabeth: Num. 3:24
36 Med.-school subject
37 Kind of package
38 Begged
40 Rommel's deadly vehicle

42 Stan Laurel's pal
45 Totes
48 TV commentator
50 Temper steel

51 Broadway events
52 Lovey-dovey
53 Encore
55 Worship
58 Actor Ray

59 "Mia," 1964 song
60 The same as before
61 Singer Turner
62 Pro votes

DOWN

1 Strikebreaker
2 Singer Tennille
3 Iranian dollar: Var.
4 Oct birthstone

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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BEST	WISHES	ISLE
TETHER	ELEVATED	
EDIT	ELI	
JAM	STAD	SUAVE
ARIA	URN	SINGES
CONGRATULATIONS		
OSTEAL	SAG	TRUE
BESET	BEVEL	ASS
ERE	ABET	
ANTISERA	READER	
BOER	ALLOUR	LOVE
BUNK	LIMPS	EVEN
ENDS	SNATH	SERT

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Persistent Coup Rumors Chill Philippine Bourses

By Steve Glain

International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Stockbrokers here are losing what is so far the only battle being waged in Manila's financial district: the fight to lure overseas investors back into a market considered by most foreigners to be a latent war zone.

Analysts see no relief in sight for Manila's beleaguered twin stock exchanges, which until a failed coup attempt last December were the hottest equity markets in Asia and the darlings of overseas fund managers.

"Without overseas money here, the market will be in the doldrums for the next year or so," said Angelo Bengoo, research manager for Exchange Capital Corp., an affiliate of Hong Kong-based Jardine Fleming Holdings Ltd.

The Manila Composite Index fell 15 percent last month, and has lost 28 percent of its value so far this year, while the Composite Index for the separate Makati exchange shed 2 percent last month and has dropped 22 percent so far this year. Stockbrokers attributed the losses to persistent coup rumors, violent protests against the presence of U.S. naval bases, labor unrest and an energy crunch that has paralyzed the city with daily brownouts.

Last week, both indexes plunged about 7 percent in one day on a statement from Major General Rodolfo Biazon that the military is expecting a coup sometime this month and that its chances of succeeding are about even. Although military officials dismissed General Biazon's remarks the next day, army patrols in Manila and the city's Makati financial district remain on full alert.

On Monday, the Makati index closed down 17.49 points, at 808.94, while the Manila index fell 16.86 points, to 800.44. Because of the potential for turmoil, overseas investors have avoided Manila shares in favor of more expensive but less volatile Indonesian and Malaysian stocks. Price/earnings ratios for the Makati and Manila stock exchanges vary considerably; analysts have estimated stocks in both markets to be trading at prices of 10 to 20 times annual earnings.

DRAMATIC EXAMPLE of how wary foreign investors are of Philippine stocks was the disappointing listing last week of Metro Drug Inc., a solid consumer products company. The company's A shares, which are open to local investors only, closed at 2.28 pesos per share (10.1 U.S. cents) at the end of trading last Wednesday, below its issue price of 2.54 pesos.

More distressing, according to investors, was the performance of Metro Drug's B shares, which are open to local and foreign investors. The shares closed at 2.26 pesos, below the issue price of 2.79 pesos, and drew only a smattering of overseas funds.

Metro Drug's gloomy debut follows the disappointing performances of other new companies, such as Knack Philippine Properties Inc. and Philippine Orion Properties. Both companies are considered fundamentally sound investments because of Manila's relatively buoyant property market, but they had the misfortune of being listed in a deteriorating market.

Most analysts agree that a major burden on share prices is the lingering confidence crisis in President Corason C. Aquino's government. Although Mrs. Aquino remains popular, analysts say she lacks the will to reform the military or eradicate high-level corruption.

"It all boils down to the feeling that the government is drifting," said Jorge B. Abad Jr., a senior analyst at Pryce Securities Inc.

Mrs. Aquino has said publicly she will not run for re-election in 1992, although she has hinted she is reconsidering. Regardless, analysts say, the country seems prepared to muddle along until a more dynamic leader emerges.

Until then, the economy is stooped under the weight of a \$27 billion foreign debt, the servicing of which saps 41 percent of

See MANILA, Page 13

Anti-U.S. protests, labor unrest and daily brownouts also are factors in the current slump.

Beef Bans Fuel U.K. Distrust

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — French and West German bans on British beef could have a far-reaching impact on the evolving attitude toward the European Community, confirming the suspicions of many in Britain that its Continental partners cannot be trusted to play by the rules, analysts and officials said Monday.

The affair could reinforce British hostility to plans to broaden EC authority, the analysts said.

Arguing that the French and West German action violated EC rules, a government official said Monday that if member states did not apply Community law, "that undermines the whole concept of the Community."

British officials questioned whether the credibility of the EC's post-1992 single market program, which is founded on the principle

of mutual recognition of standards and approval procedures, had not been seriously undermined.

In imposing the ban, France and later West Germany explained they wanted to protect their consumers from bovine spongiform encephalopathy, popularly known as mad cow disease, a sickness of the central nervous system that has killed about 14,000 British cattle in the last four years.

France and Germany account for about £197 million (\$330.5 million) of Britain's £307 million annual beef exports.

Although analysts said the British government clearly had an interest in playing up the negative effects of the French and German action, they added that an unsatisfactory resolution of the beef crisis could also genuinely undermine the more conciliatory approach the government has recently taken.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her ministers have in recent weeks noticeably softened their previously hostile tone toward the EC, indicating that Britain's previously iron-clad opposition to further steps toward economic and political unity is becoming more open-minded.

The British government has no intention of linking too closely at the moment the beef crisis and the broader debates on economic, monetary and political union in Europe, one government source said Monday.

Since the French government first imposed the ban last Wednesday, British officials, led by the agriculture minister, John Gummer, have made it clear that they viewed the action as a violation of Community law.

In an ironic twist, the British government has confronted the crisis by appealing to the EC Commission, which has often in the past been portrayed here as a supranational monstrosity bent on undermining national authority.

The Commission in Brussels has strongly backed the British position that the ban is unjustified, and the EC agriculture commissioner, Ray MacSharry, has threatened to challenge the French and West German actions at the European Court of Justice if they are not rescinded. An emergency meeting of EC farm ministers is set for Wednesday to discuss the crisis.

There is no evidence that the disease can be passed to humans. Moreover, the British government has imposed stringent regulations to ensure that British beef is safe for human consumption.

Under Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome, member states of the European Community can suspend free trade requirements under certain special circumstances, including the need to protect the "health and life of humans, animals or plants."

The British government insists that it has determined that there is no health danger from mad cow disease and has accused France and Germany of seeking to protect their own beef industries.

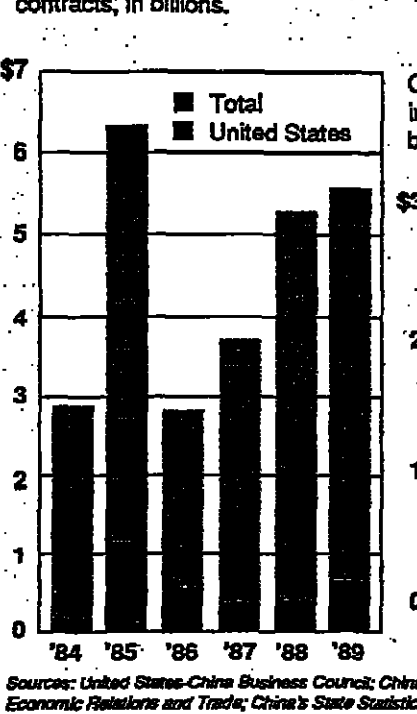
A European Commission spokesman in London acknowledged that France and West Germany would have legal standing for their ban under Article 36 "if it were a health matter."

"We don't think this is a health matter," he added. "All the scientific evidence supports the British government's position."

France will maintain its ban on beef imports from Britain at least until EC farm ministers meet on Wednesday and will not reply to an EC ultimatum to lift the ban by Tuesday afternoon, the French Agriculture ministry said, Reuters reported from Paris. "We are not going to be involved in exchanges of ultimatums," a French Agriculture ministry spokeswoman said.

Investment in China

Foreign investment contracts, in billions.



Sources: United States-China Business Council; China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; China's State Statistical Bureau

U.K.-U.S. Insurers To Join

Willis Acquiring Corroon & Black

By Steven Prokesch

New York Times Service

LONDON — Willis Faber PLC of Britain will acquire the American concern Corroon & Black Corp. in a stock swap valued at \$435 million (\$730 million) that would create the world's fourth-largest insurance brokerage, the companies announced Monday.

The insurance brokerage industry has been undergoing a consolidation for at least a decade. Many brokers have been trying to increase their size and geographical reach, believing that such moves were necessary to serve commercial and industrial clients that were going global, too.

The two companies' chief executives said Monday that they had long harbored such ambitions. Although the merger will mark their most ambitious move, both companies have separately made a series of acquisitions in recent years. And their chief executives said they had no intention of stopping with this deal: They hope to make acquisitions in continental Europe.

While analysts said the deal, in which 7.8 Willis shares will be exchanged for each Corroon share, made strategic sense, the stock prices of both companies fell on Monday. Willis Faber's stock plunged by nearly 9 percent, to 265 pence a share from 291 pence. On the New York Stock Exchange, Corroon & Black closed at \$34.25, down \$2.25.

Analysts said one probable reason was the likelihood that the merger would spell the end for the longtime association between Willis Faber and Johnson & Higgins, the big American broker. Willis Faber places a large amount of insurance in the London market for Johnson & Higgins, which accounts for about 10 percent of the British company's profits.

"The big question is whether the benefits they get from the merger will offset the loss of business from Johnson & Higgins," said Julianne Jessup, an analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

There are also concerns that the merger might spark an exodus of brokers. That is what happened after Willis Faber bought Stewart Wrightson, a British brokerage, in 1987 for \$561 million.

Christopher Pountney, an analyst at Morgan Stanley & Co. in London, said the fact that the two brokerages' businesses did not overlap that much reduced that as a risk but did not eliminate it.

Foreigners in China Feel Business Slip

By Sheryl WuDunn

New York Times Service

BEIJING — One year after the bloody suppression of the democracy movement, business for foreign traders with sales offices in China is in a deep slump.

While only a handful of American corporations have left China since the crackdown last June 4, and a few newcomers have set up shop, many companies say business is more difficult than ever, and in some cases slower than they had expected it would be.

"We feel that things just have to get better," said a foreign executive in Beijing. "But I can't say, we're past the bottom of the cycle."

Executives say these hard times stem from the austerity program China began in the fall of 1988 and intensified last summer, with the government clamping down on imports and credit to local companies.

But beyond that, they say the violent crackdown last year and the mixed signals about economic liberalization since then have made it nearly impossible to assess China's political risk with any confidence.

China has tightened credit, cutting off funds to many government entities and industrial enterprises that would otherwise purchase from foreign companies.

For many foreign companies, this year has been marked by other obstacles, further tainting the business climate.

Some obstacles, such as martial law, are being removed. But in the meantime, China has centralized its decision-making process, so the national government and not just local authorities must agree to certain investment and trade proposals.

This has created a more difficult and confusing investment environment.

It is also unclear how long China's leaders will stall decisions on economic changes, especially in such areas as freeing prices and expanding stock ownership.

Many foreign companies have pinned their hopes on a more market-oriented business environment in China.

Now, greater uncertainty about the direction of economic policy and about political stability has led many companies to cancel or postpone plans for expansion in China.

"We didn't set up any expansion plans before June 4," one executive said. "But of course after June 4, we wouldn't even consider it."

A freeze on lending by the World Bank has also meant loans from foreign institutions are few and far between, and business for bankers has slowed so much that two of the four American bank representatives in Beijing have been reassigned outside China.

For many foreign bankers who remain in China, much of their

See CHINA, Page 13

Wall Street Surges On Rate Outlook

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The prospect of lower interest rates drove Wall Street stocks to record highs, with futures-related buying programs, short-covering and investor interest supporting the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 24.31 points on Friday, to the previous record of 2,900.97, jumped 34.22, to 2,935.19. The transportation average also set an all-time high, jumping 18.43 to 1,207.85.

Broad-market gauges set records as well. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 2.18, to 200.21, a record and its first close above 200.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.24, to 367.40, also a record. The rally was broad-based as advances pounded declines by a 7-3 ratio. Volume fell to 175.52 million shares from 187.89 million traded on Friday.

Financial issues led a late surge, overcoming torpid early trading. Analysts said strength in those stocks stemmed from the improved outlook for interest rates after a weak report Friday on May employment. Investors began to feel

See STOCKS, Page 10

Trump Is in Negotiations With Major Creditor Banks

Reuters

NEW YORK — Amid reports that he is facing a critical cash shortage, Donald J. Trump's principal holding company, Trump Organization, said Monday that it was meeting with its major bank creditors.

"Currently we are meeting with major banks and are having cooperative and constructive discussions," Trump Organization said in a statement.

Trump Organization said the value and long-term earnings potential of its assets would allow it to resolve its negotiations with bank lenders.

News of the meetings nonetheless sent prices for the high-yield bond associated with Mr. Trump's

casino assets plunging. Trump Taj Mahal Funding's 14 percent first-mortgage bonds, were bid at \$4, about nine points lower than Friday's close.

The announcement followed published reports that bank creditors, concerned that Mr. Trump's assets were not likely to produce enough cash flow to ensure debt payments, probably would try to force the developer to sell some assets to help cover his debts of roughly \$2 billion.

Mr. Trump recently announced that 450 employees would be laid off at the newly opened Taj Mahal casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and that 50 to 100 others would be laid at the Trump shuttle airline.

Bank of Japan Signals No Rapid Decline in Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese central bank kept credit markets short of funds Monday, despite a large deficit, sending a clear signal that it does not want interest rates to decline too fast, money market analysts said.

The market believes that the Bank of Japan is still concerned that a tight Japanese labor market and high growth in money supply could intensify inflationary pressures.

Analysts said the bank's action confirmed speculation that it would keep the overnight unsecured call rate, its key policy indicator, at or around current levels, despite signs of lower U.S. rates.

"I think the BOJ will stop the overnight rate from declining in coming weeks," said Yasunari Ueno, a money market analyst at

Fuji Bank Ltd. "It could also make it clear that it does not want long-term rates to decline further."

The money market Monday faced a record 9.59 trillion yen (\$63.1 billion) shortage, due mainly to corporate and consumption tax payments.

In response, the central bank repurchased 6.8 trillion yen in government finance bills, which only partly offset the market deficit.

The bank also supplied commercial banks with funds, but only 1.8 trillion yen, despite previous market expectations that it could pump in as much as three trillion yen, money traders said.

"The amount the BOJ put into the money market this morning was not a surprise," a trader at another Tokyo bank said Monday. "But it reconfirmed that the BOJ is trying to stop declines in near-term

rates despite a widely held view that the U.S. Fed could ease its stance before long."

U.S. Treasury bond prices finished trading Friday at their highest levels in about three months, and were extending their gains Monday, after rallying on news of sluggish May jobs growth.

U.S. non-farm payrolls rose by 164,000 in May, but all but 17,000 involved temporary census workers.

"The question now is when the Fed will ease. And I don't think it will take long," said F. Ward McCarthy, a managing partner of Stone and McCarthy Inc. in Princeton, New Jersey.

On Monday, in response to the sudden U.S. bond price rises, prices of yen bonds and European futures surged, with participants associating Friday's declines in U.S. inter-

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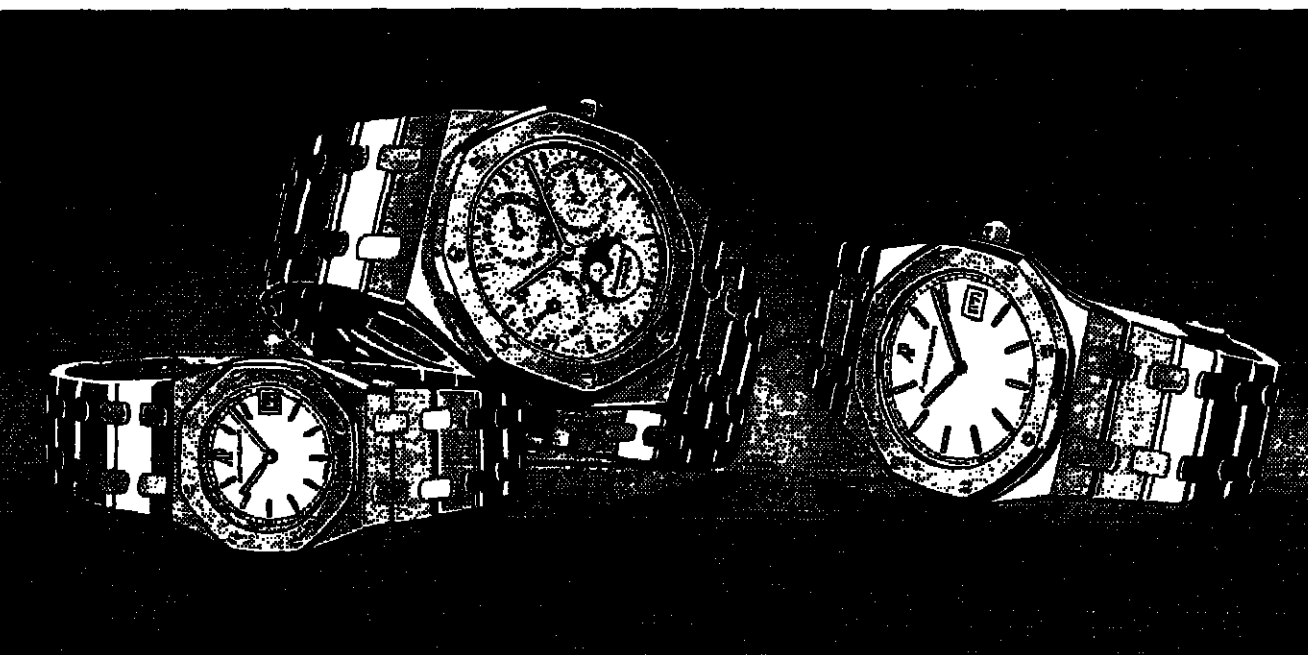
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Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits June 4

Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1 month	8 1/4%	3 months	8 1/4%
2 months	8 1/4%	6 months	8 1/4%
9 months	8 1/4%	1 year	8 1/4%

Key Money Rates June 4

Instrument	Rate
3-month T-bill	7 1/2%
6-month T-bill	7 1/2%
9-month T-bill	7 1/2%
1-year T-bill	7 1/2%

Asian Dollar Deposits June 4

Term	Rate
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds June 4

Fund	Assets
Mutual Shares	7.74
Money Funds	7.74

GOLD June 4

Instrument	Price
Gold	329.25
Gold Futures	329.25

MARKET DIARY

STOCKS: Wall Street Records

(Continued from first finance page)

The news might hasten a move by the Federal Reserve Board to lower interest rates.

Computerized program buying, used to profit on price differences between stocks and stock-index futures, then entered the market and sent prices surging.

Analysts said momentum from the market's recent run to record

N.Y. Stocks

highly simply carried prices still higher.

"It sounds like there's just a lack of selling," said John Burnett, senior vice president and head trader at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp.

Mr. Burnett said program buying definitely helped fuel the rally. "There were programs, without a doubt. You could see them kicking in every fifteen minutes or so."

Dale Tills, manager of institutional equity trading at Charles Schwab & Co. in San Francisco, said he sees a new phenomenon driving prices up.

"What's really coming into play now seems to be a shift out of bonds and into equities," he said. That shift is a sign that lower interest rates are expected and that bonds are not seen as such stiff competition for stocks any more.

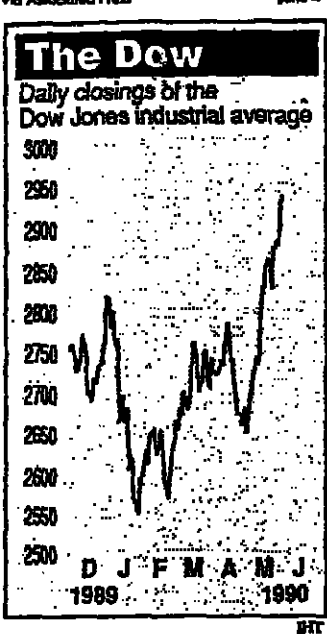
L.A. Gear was most active, down 4 to 30%, regaining most of an early decline. The stock plunged Friday after the company said it expected earnings for its quarter ended May 31 of 50 to 60 cents a share, sharply below the 91 cents earned a year ago.

BCE followed, up 4 to 34%. First Interstate was third, surging 5% to 44% as the financial sector rallied. Philip Morris was also active, sharply higher.

Prices closed higher in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The Amex index rose 0.57, to close at 364.40. American Southwest Mortgage Investments led the Amex issues, down 3 to 3%.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index rose 5.48 to 465.61. (UPI, Reuters)



NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
116	78	12
100	100	100

Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
116	78	12
100	100	100

NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
116	78	12
100	100	100

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages

Not available at press time

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

Dow Jones Bond Averages

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
175,000,000	175,000,000
175,000,000	175,000,000

S&P 100 Index Options

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8
LAOR	30.75	30.50	30.75	+1/8

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change
Crude oil	28.75	+0.12
Crude oil	28.75	+0.12

Currency Options

Not available at press time

European Commodities

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

DM Futures Options

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

London Metals

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

U.S. FUTURES

Not available at press time

Grains

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

Metals

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

LIQUID GRADES COPPER

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

ALUMINUM (COMMODITY)

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)

High	Low	Close	Ch.
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9
287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)

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High	Low	Close	Ch.
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287.1	286.2	287.1	+0.9

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Not available at press time

Maxwell Says He Is Negotiating To Purchase a Major U.S. Paper

NEW YORK — The British publisher Robert Maxwell said Monday that he was in talks to buy a major U.S. newspaper.

Mr. Maxwell, at the annual meeting of Benetton International Inc. would not identify the paper or its owner but said the property was valued "in the mid-hundreds of millions" of dollars, Reuters reported.

One obvious candidate would be the New York Daily News, which is in the midst of difficult labor negotiations. But a News spokesman denied the paper was holding negotiations with anyone.

A spokesman for a rival tabloid, the New York Post, flatly denied that it was the target.

Mr. Maxwell last month bought three U.S. tabloid newspapers: the Globe, the National Examiner and the Sun. He said this did not constitute a major purchase.

Analysts pointed out that Mr. Maxwell had made such statements before without result. J. Kendrick Noble, publications analyst for Paine Webber Inc., said he doubted any of the flagship publications, such as the New York Daily News, was for sale by a major chain.

However, Mr. Noble said that newspaper advertising is weak and leading papers in major regional markets might be for sale, especially those that had recently been refinanced. These would include the Chicago Sun-Times, the Denver Post, the Houston Post and the Dallas Times-Herald.

Ford Executives Killed in Air Crash

DEARBORN, Michigan (Reuters) — Ford Motor Co. said Monday that four executives were killed on Sunday in the crash of a light plane near Gaylord, Michigan.

The executives are Richard Bentley, 51, and Robert Decker, 50, both of Ford Credit, and James Hewitt, 56, and Ben Muns, 62, both of employee relations.

A Ford spokesman said the trip was not business related, and that men had been playing golf in the region.

Settlement Close in Major S&L Case

SANTA ANA, California (AP) — Investors who paid about \$200 million for now-worthless junk bonds through Lincoln Savings & Loan are close to reaching a settlement with the collapsed thrift's parent, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix, lawyers said on Monday.

Nearly 22,000 small investors, many of them elderly people who lost their life savings, purchased American Continental bonds at Lincoln's 29 Southern California branches. The bonds became worthless after the company went bankrupt last April and federal regulators seized the thrift.

Hewlett-Packard and GM Form Link

PALO ALTO, California (Reuters) — Hewlett-Packard Co. said Monday that it and the Hughes Aircraft unit of General Motors Corp. had agreed to jointly develop and produce advanced workstations, personal computers and related equipment meeting U.S. government, military and aerospace standards.

The company said that the alliance should have revenues of more than \$200 million in its first year.

For the Record

Federated Department Stores Inc. and Allied Stores Corp., operating under bankruptcy court protection since January, had losses of \$24.5 million in April, officials said Monday. Both are divisions of Campan Corp.

Bank of Tokyo Trust Co. said Monday that it and Bear Stearns Real Estate Group acted as financial advisers in the placement of a \$70 million portfolio of nine K-Mart Corp. shopping centers in the United States to foreign institutional investors.

U.S. Productivity Skids in Worst Fall Since 1981

WASHINGTON — American workers' productivity was far worse in the first quarter than previously estimated, plunging at an annual rate of 2.7 percent, compared with the previous quarter, according to government figures released Monday. Original data showed a fall of 1 percent.

The drop in nonfarm productivity

was the poorest showing since a 5.5 percent drop in the fourth quarter of 1981, the Labor Department said.

Meanwhile, unit labor costs, a gauge of future price inflation, climbed at a steep annual rate of 7 percent in the quarter, compared with a 4.5 percent increase during all of 1989. Original data had unit

labor costs rising 4.9 percent in the first quarter.

Hourly labor costs — a major inflation measure for businesses — rose at an annual rate of 4.1 percent in the first quarter. Those costs increased by 5.5 percent for 1989.

The report provided one bit of good news: productivity in the manufacturing sector climbed at an annual rate of 4.9 percent so far

this year, a huge improvement over the 2 percent increase during all of 1989. Unit labor costs in that sector dropped 1.3 percent, in contrast with a 2.2 percent increase during all of last year.

Total business productivity, including farming, fell at a 2.1 percent annual rate for the first quarter, compared with a 1.1 percent gain for all of 1989.

Total business productivity, including farming, fell at a 2.1 percent annual rate for the first quarter, compared with a 1.1 percent gain for all of 1989.

Soviet and Ivory Coast News Send Cocoa Prices Tumbling

LONDON — Cocoa futures slumped in London Monday on renewed market talk that the Soviet Union is deferring purchases and may start to sell cocoa on the fragile world market, dealers and analysts said.

An apparent easing of political tensions in the world's largest producing country, Ivory Coast, further depressed prices, they added.

Futures closed £18 to £45

(\$30.20 to \$75.49) a ton lower, with September ending at \$870, down £26.

Market rumors said last week that the Soviet Union, with its foreign credit problems, might start to defer cocoa purchases. This was compounded by news that Moscow would sell off some commodities to cut its debt problem.

Viktor Geraschenko, chairman of Gosbank, the state bank of the

USSR, said last week Moscow would sell goods from stores to pay off the \$2 billion owed to Western suppliers. He did not mention cocoa, but his statement was enough to unnerve a market in its sixth year of surplus.

Analysts and dealers said no firm news had been received of Soviet deferrals or sales, but they noted Moscow's recent difficulties in paying for commodities such as grain.

International Cocoa Organization statistics released in April place the Soviet Union as the world's fifth-largest cocoa grinding nation after West Germany, the United States, the Netherlands and Brazil.

Analysts also pointed to the easing of political tensions in Ivory Coast and bearish pointers on cocoa price charts as prompting weakness in London futures.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agencies: Reuters, AP, UPI, etc.

June 4

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

Class Prev.

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B&C Move May Cut Asset Sale Proceeds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British & Commonwealth Holdings PLC's decision to put itself into administration may have undermined its plans to repay its debts through asset disposals, analysts and accountants said on Monday.

Karen Bennett, an analyst at the Lazard & Crutchebank brokerage, said that the overall sale value of assets could be 20 percent less with B&C under administration.

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that values to be achieved will be about 20 percent less," said Stephen Adamson, a partner of the accounting firm Ernst & Young, which has been appointed administrator of B&C.

B&C also said on Monday that it was in talks with a "well-known British banking group" on the sale of its merchant banking arm's stockbrokerage firms, known as the Stock Group. The company said it expected to conclude the sale within 24 hours. Analysts believed the four private client brokers could fetch a total of about £30 million (£30.3 million).

B&C called in administrators Sunday night after three leading creditor banks refused to back rescue attempts put together by the company's advisers. The company has about £1.3 billion in debt.

Administration, similar to Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings in the United States, allows a company to continue operating while an outside party seeks to sell assets and arrange to repay its debt.

However, many observers said they believed that administration, which was introduced in the 1986 Insolvency Act, is an expensive treatment. The costs include accounting, legal and court fees, as well as those of employing the administrators.

In addition, the holding company for British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank, the concern's merchant banking arm, was also put into administration. It is the first bank to seek administration under the new law.

The decision, which also froze the bank's £300 million deposits, was seen as having ominous implications by some analysts.

"This may have ramifications elsewhere," said Rod Barrett, a bank analyst at Goldman Sachs & Co. "People may be more careful about where they put their money in the future and may tend to avoid smaller banks."

Market sources expressed surprise that the merchant bank had not been put into the hands of the Bank of England to avoid the risk of the administration process creating negative sentiment among depositors and lenders.

Mr. Adamson said he was meeting the central bank to discuss British & Commonwealth Merchant Bank. "We will try to convince them to keep B&C's banking license in place," he said.

He added that the sale prices for the merchant banking unit would depend largely on market confidence in the merchant bank. But Mr. Barrett said it was precisely that confidence that could be damaged by the move against B&C.

Mr. Adamson said the bank had a net value of about £90 million.

He declined to put a time frame or price tag around the planned asset sales, but said that under the 1986 act, there would be a meeting with creditors within three months to put forth repayment proposals.

But analysts expressed little hope that B&C could eventually come out of administration. (Reuters, AP)

OECD Study Says Spain Must Try Harder

Reuters

MADRID — Spain has made good progress in economic reforms ahead of the single European market, but it must still tackle tax evasion and subsidies, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Extracts from its mid-year report on Spain, reported by the *Cinco Dias* newspaper, noted that the government had implemented financial reforms and modernized industry.

But it said that there were distortions in several areas that require attention if Spain is to meet successfully the challenge of Europe after 1992.

"Tax evasion is a generalized practice, public-sector infrastructure is flourishing in the services sector," the report said.

It said legal and institutional loopholes and an absence of free competition should be corrected so as to increase efficiency and reduce excessive profit levels.

The report added that it is important for the government to set limits on spending and fiscal deficits, and that the policy of subsidies remained a heavy burden for the Treasury.

While government assistance for job creation in depressed areas had offset the closure of inefficient companies, the OECD said the cost had been too high.

It noted that subsidies to companies for job creation had come down slightly in recent years as unemployment fell to 16.9 percent at the end of 1989. But, at 2.5 percent of gross domestic product, the subsidies were still too high, it said.

The report said these costs had

an effect on other areas such as telecommunications and transport. These areas remain deficient, despite a substantial increase in investment, and risk becoming a serious obstacle to sustained growth, the report said.

If additional funds are required for the infrastructure, health and education, it will be necessary to ensure greater control over other areas of spending.

"As well as a greater supervision of central spending, such as in wel-

fare items, a more rigid control of regional spending would appear to be needed," it said.

The OECD praised government efforts to make industry more efficient, notably its success in turning around Instituto Nacional de Industria, the state-owned holding company that had registered losses between 1983 and 1988.

The key success was higher productivity from a cut in the labor force, a more selective investment policy and improved management.

U.K. Economists: Thatcherism Is Dismal

Reuters

LONDON — Many of the British government's key policies do not have the support of the country's economists, a poll by the Institute of Economic Affairs shows.

Of 981 economists polled, 66 percent opposed cuts in government spending and 76 percent believed such spending had a greater stimulatory effect than tax reductions.

About 64 percent said they did not support the view that the main concern of economic policy should be to eliminate inflation, while 77 percent said unemployment could

be cut in the short term by accepting a rise in inflation.

Some 66 percent felt the European Monetary System was preferable to floating exchange rates. The government has said it wants to get inflation down before fully joining the system.

The general director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, Graham Mather, said many people would feel the survey showed Britain's economists to be trapped in the conventional wisdom of two or three decades ago.

"Changes taken as read in the outside world — towards less centralized decision-making, deregulation and the opening up of government activities to markets — seems to have bypassed the thinking of many professional economists," Mr. Mather said.

Of those polled, 80 percent said the government's program of privatizing public-sector industries would not cut production costs unless combined with measures to increase competition.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt Commerzbank	London F.T. 100 Index	Paris C.A.C. 40
2500	2650	2200
2400	2550	2100
2300	2450	2000
2200	2350	1900
2100	2250	1800
2000	2150	1700
1900	2050	1600
1800	1950	1500
1700	1850	1400
1600	1750	1300
1500	1650	1200
1400	1550	1100
1300	1450	1000
1200	1350	900
1100	1250	800
1000	1150	700
900	1050	600
800	950	500
700	850	400
600	750	300
500	650	200
400	550	100
300	450	0
200	350	0
100	250	0
0	150	0
Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	Closed
Brussels	Stock Index	Closed
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	Closed
Frankfurt	DAX	Closed
Helsinki	UNITAS	577.10
London	Financial Times 30	1893.40
London	FT-SE 100	2379.00
Madrid	General Index	286.63
Milan	MBI	1093.00
Paris	CAC 40	Closed
Stockholm	Affaersvaerden	Closed
Zurich	SBS	Closed
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		121.10
		6304.75
		2265.00
		1856.95
		577.20
		1882.40
		2371.40
		284.68
		1093.80
		2087.60
		1251.00
		678.10

Source: AFP

International Herald Tribune

Strong Performance in 1989: Commerzbank group business volume advanced by 7.2% to DM 208.9 billion, fuelled by buoyant lending. With net income up 15.3% to DM 564 million, we again strengthened our financial base to the benefit of customers and shareholders. Reserves were raised by DM 281 million and equity capital, which has doubled over the last five years, soared DM 925 million to DM 6.6 billion, thus equipping us well for future growth.

Solid European Base: Our strategy for the Single European Market calls for reinforcement of our own network and intensified cooperation with our fellow members of the Europartners group, Banco di Roma, Banco Hispano Americano and Crédit Lyonnais.

Emerging Potential in Eastern Europe: Commerzbank is making sizeable investments to enter the new markets in Eastern Europe. New outlets in Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw will strengthen our presence there. In East Germany, where we are already in East Berlin and Leipzig, we plan to expand further this year.

Extensive International Presence: Including new offices opened in 1989 in Bangkok, Bombay, Seoul and Singapore, Commerzbank is present in over 30 countries. We are close to our clients worldwide.

Growing Force in Investment Banking: Our investment banking activities extend to the leading markets of the world. In our home market last year, we achieved the highest share in the volume of new listings.

Creating value is the cornerstone of all our long-term objectives — value for our customers, shareholders, and employees, and for the markets where we operate. This philosophy has served us well in the past as we have consistently focused on the basics in an increasingly competitive environment. We are confident that our inherent strengths will also enable us to continue to create value in the years ahead.

COMMERZBANK
German knowhow in global finance

Creating value

for the 1990s

and beyond

British Retail Sales Advance Faster Than First Estimated

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Growth in British retail sales for April was revised up to 1.2 percent from an earlier estimate of 1 percent, the Central Statistical Office said Monday.

April sales were 2.6 percent higher than those of the like 1989 month, up from an earlier estimate of 2.4 percent. The figures supported signs of an upswing in retail trade in recent months, although the government is keeping interest rates high to curb domestic demand and thus limit inflationary pressure.

But new consumer credit fell to a seasonally adjusted £3.7 billion from £3.72 billion in March, according to a separate report.

On a quarterly basis, sales were up 1.1 percent over the previous three months, and 1.6 percent over

the corresponding months last year. Inflation ran at an annual 9.4 percent rate in April, up from 8.1 percent in March, following introduction of the controversial poll tax and an increase in other levies.

In a separate report, the Treasury said British foreign exchange and gold reserves rose \$65 million in May. That followed a \$98 million drop in April but was below market expectations of a \$300 million rise.

The seasonally adjusted figures indicated that there had been no major Bank of England intervention on the foreign-exchange market during the month to prop up the pound, which firmed markedly from mid-May on speculation Britain would soon enter the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System. (AFP, Reuters)

EAST: West Germans Dash Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

sector's international investment and export campaigns.

At the same time, however, competitors often marvel at the ability of the West German business and government establishment to identify and pursue common long-term interests.

"There has always been a feeling, intangible as it may be, that West German industry is accustomed to implicit cooperation even though it is no longer formally cartelized as it was at one time," said Warren Oliver, economist with UBS/Phillips & Drew in London.

The power and presence of West German business was evident earlier this month when Economics Minister Helmut Haussmann visited Moscow and took with him Otto Wolf von Amerongen, West Germany's chief business lobbyist in Eastern Europe. With Mr. Wolf von Amerongen at his side, Mr. Haussmann put public pressure on Moscow to honor about one billion Deutsche marks (\$590 million) in overdue payments to West German business.

Perhaps the major reason for West Germany's early success is that it has been trading widely with Eastern Europe longer than any other partner.

"It looks more organized, because West Germany has established these contacts over the years and now it is paying off sooner than anyone thought it would," said Marcus Lubbe, an economist with Deutsche Bank.

West Germany, the largest Western trade partner for nearly all East European countries, was offering huge credits to Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev long before the fall of the Berlin Wall and was the chief financier of the Siberian gas pipeline.

"We kept up relations even during the bad times in the past," Mr. Giesecke said.

A special role has traditionally been played by the *Ostschmuse*, or Eastern Committee, which has for more than three decades represented the joint interests of West German companies in Communist countries.

Mr. Wolf von Amerongen has been chairman of the committee since the 1950s and was personally negotiating broad business agreements with Communist governments, including a well-known one with China on behalf of former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, when Mr. Haussmann was still a schoolboy.

The committee represents various industry and banking associations, notably including the German Industry and Trade

Association, an organization in which all of the country's two million companies outside agriculture and handicrafts must be members.

Analysts note that much of the diplomatic burden for seeking stability in the East during its transition period will fall on West Germany, simply because it will inherit many of the responsibilities of East Germany within Eastern Europe.

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon, Eastern Europe's trading network, worked out a broad division of labor between its member states that remained largely intact for nearly four decades. Under this division, East Germany concentrated on high-technology and industrial deliveries to the Soviet Union.

As a result, Moscow in particular, but also other Comecon members, came to depend on East Germany for a host of key imports including goods ranging from baby carriages to computers.

About four-fifths of Comecon trade occurred within the group, and many technical goods were geared to unique Comecon specifications that are not made in the West and are only available in East Germany.

"One of the fears is that many of these East German companies are in danger of bankruptcy and the East and West German governments will have to pitch in to keep some of them afloat for the sake of East bloc industry," said Klaus-Dieter Schmidt, an expert on Eastern Europe at the Kiel Institute of World Economics.

But the East German connection will not be just a burden; it will also open many doors for West German businessmen.

"When you sit down with the directors of a large East German firm, you find that four of five are fluent in Russian and that they know their way around in the East bloc, who does what and where you can get what you need," said an official with Metallgesellschaft AG, the metals processor that is one of West Germany's most experienced companies in the East.

West German businessmen will have another advantage over other Western competitors because of their unique banking system.

Since the country's banks have traditionally been advisers and co-owners of many companies, as well as leaders, the energetic efforts by West German banks to penetrate Eastern Europe mean that they will be actively scouting new possibilities for their client companies.

Analysts say that banks will also have to tailor financing programs to meet the needs of a market that generally has only long-term potential.

THE CLOS

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S. Paper

Robert Maxwell, the U.S. newspaper publisher, said the property sale was a "major step" in the negotiations with the New York Daily News. But a New York Post, Italy denied

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Australia Stymies Bid By Packer For Station

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — The Australian government overruled on Monday the mechanics of a plan for Kerry Packer to reacquire the Nine Network from Alan Bond, raising the possibility of a renewed bid by a U.S. consortium.

Henry Bosch, chairman of the National Companies and Securities Commission, said the deal by Mr. Packer's Consolidated Press Holdings Ltd. to acquire Bond Media Ltd. was illegal and probably would not succeed in its current form.

An arrangement committing Mr. Bond's interests to vote for the proposal at a shareholders meeting created a technical association between the two parties, prohibited by law, he said in a radio interview. Bond Media, a unit of Bond Corp. Holdings, announced a recapitalization on Saturday giving Consolidated Press control of the company for 200 million Australian dollars (\$153.8 million). In 1987, Mr. Packer sold Channel Nine to Mr. Bond for 1 billion dollars.

The Saturday deal requires approval of the securities panel, the Supreme Court of Western Australia and a syndicate of banks led by National Australia Bank Ltd. Bond Media owns the banks 367 million dollars.

Mr. Bosch said it was an important consideration that control of the company was changing hands without shareholders having an opportunity to participate in an offer.

Representatives of a U.S. consortium that includes units of General Electric Co. also interested in Bond Media are expected to arrive in Australia later this week to request a ruling on a possible alternative financing plan.

The Australian government, however, has said it would limit foreign ownership of broadcasters to 20 percent.

(Reuters, AFP)

IMF Sees Indonesia Economy Improving

Agence France-Press

JAKARTA — A string of policy reforms in Indonesia has led to a generally stronger economic performance in the fiscal year that ended March 31, the International Monetary Fund said in a report obtained on Monday.

But the IMF warned in its annual report on Indonesia that the country's foreign borrowings and its debt-service ratio, which compares debt payments to export revenue, "remained high."

"The policy reforms implemented contributed to a generally strong macroeconomic performance in 1989/90," the IMF report said.

The report also said that the economy was aided by trade, financial and industrial reform, improved monetary management tax

administration, and support from aid donors, notably in the form of quick-disbursing special assistance.

The Fund said that growth in output quickened to 7 percent in fiscal 1990 from an average of under 5 percent in the preceding four years, while the budget and external current account deficits were reduced to less than 2 percent of gross domestic product, the country's output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad.

"After plummeting to 2.5 percent in 1985, real GDP growth recovered to almost 6 percent in 1988 and over 7 percent in 1989," the report said, adding that the growth had been backed by a sharp recovery in oil and gas drilling and a higher growth in the construction sector.

The construction sector provided the main impetus to the recovery, expanding by 11.4 percent in calendar 1989, compared with 7.3 percent the previous year. Manufacturing, meanwhile, grew an estimated 8.8 percent in calendar 1989 and accounted for 15.5 percent of GDP that year.

Growth in the service sector quickened to 8.5 percent from 6.9 percent the previous year, while the agriculture sector, which employs over half of the work force, expanded by 4 percent in real terms and accounted for 24 percent of GDP in calendar 1989.

Inflation slowed to 6.5 percent from 8 percent the previous year, the report noted. It said foreign investment and non-oil-and-gas export earnings were bolstered.

These exports shot up 17 percent in the latest fiscal year to \$142 billion, while oil and gas exports rose to \$92 billion, their highest level in five years.

Despite efforts to reduce Indonesia's dependence on oil and gas, the sector still accounts for about 14 percent of GDP and close to 40 percent of government revenue.

Indonesia's outstanding foreign debt declined to \$51 billion from \$53 billion at the end of the previous fiscal year, the IMF said, adding that the debt-service ratio fell to 32 percent from 37 percent.

The deficit in current account, which measures the net flow of trade in merchandise and services, was narrowed to \$1.7 billion in fiscal 1990 from the \$2 billion of the previous year, largely because of stronger exports.

The report said gold and foreign exchange reserves held by the country's central bank rose to \$6.3 billion at the end of March from \$6 billion a year earlier.

Separately, Reuters reported from Jakarta that the central bank had set the rupiah at 1,839 to the dollar, 0.5 rupiah more than at Friday's close. The Indonesian currency's decline came as overnight rupiah rates rose sharply due to increased demand for tax payments and moves by the central bank and state banks.

State banks are lending less while the central bank is mopping up remaining liquidity by issuing short-term paper.

He said CSR would consolidate recent U.S. acquisitions this year, work to improve efficiency, reduce costs and carefully manage cash.

In January, CSR bought four units of ARC America Corp., a U.S. minerals concern, for \$670 million. ARC, a quarry and concrete-products company, was previously acquired by Hanson PLC as part of its takeover of Consolidated Gold Fields PLC in October.

Mr. Burgess attributed the profit increase in the latest year to higher world prices for sugar and strong growth in Australia from the building industry in the first half.

He said the company expects milling revenue to benefit from higher world sugar prices, but said refined sugar sales and profits will fall due to increased competition.

CSR said Sunday that the effect of the reports has been to cool the enthusiasm of other Japanese banks to start Taiwan offices. They may have previously assumed Beijing had given tacit approval for Bank of Tokyo's Taiwan office.

"Bank of Tokyo has been the leading Japanese bank in China in terms of loans," a banker commented. "It still thinks more like an official bank than a commercial bank."

Japanese banks, following the government lead, have stopped making loans in China since the military crackdown in Beijing a year ago.

CSR Sees Problems After Profit Rise

Reuters

SYDNEY — CSR Ltd., the sugar and building-products company, said Monday that its profit in the latest financial year rose 32.8 percent but that growth in the current period would be limited by tough economic conditions.

For the year that ended March 31,

the company earned 406.9 million Australian dollars (\$312.5 million), up from 306.4 million dollars in the previous year, when the company repurchased about 2 billion dollars of investments into building materials from energy and minerals.

Sales in the latest year rose 31.8 percent, to 4.52 billion dollars from

3.43 billion dollars. The annual dividend rose to 40 cents from 32 cents.

Jan Burgess, the company's managing director, said growth would be harder to achieve this year. He cited a slowdown in world economic growth, high interest rates, reduced consumer confidence and lower construction levels in Australia and the United States.

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Seoul Aims For Inflation Below 10%

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — The South Korean government will aim for single-digit inflation this year, an Economic Planning Board official said Monday, after an announcement that prices had soared past expected levels.

"We are going to try to achieve 8 percent so we can end up somewhere under 10 percent," the planning official said. "If we aim higher, we'll end up somewhere around 12 or 13 percent."

Prices in South Korea jumped 1.9 percent in May, bringing inflation for the first five months of the year to 6.7 percent. The advance in May shattered the government's plan to limit the inflation rate to between 5 percent and 7 percent this year.

Critics, including housewives who confronted President Roh Tae Woo last month during a walk in a market, have charged that the real inflation figure is actually higher.

But the official said the worst was over. "Usually most of the price increases take place between January and June. Sixty percent of the total-year increase always comes during that time."

The planning board in its week-end announcement blamed the five-month rise on agricultural products, especially livestock, the cost of which went increased by 22.6 percent.

It said that the jump had occurred before recent anti-inflation measures could take effect.

The planning board also put the blame on two usual government irritants: wage increases and consumerism.

It said that annual household income had increased 44 percent in 1988 and 1989, outpacing national economic growth. Sales of home electronic appliances had also raced upward and were partially to blame for the inflation rate, the planning board said.

The remaining 34 ships were ordered by Norwegian and Liberian companies on behalf of the Soviet Union, association officials said.

The Soviet Union placed orders for six of the ships directly with South Korean shipyards, financed by credits from the Korea Export-Import Bank.

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Investor's Asia

Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo
Hang Seng	Straits Times	Nikkei 225
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2000	1550	3800
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Exchange	Index	Monday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3153.22
Singapore	Straits Times	1552.45
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1524.90
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32925.37
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	583.92
Bangkok	Book Club	N.A.
Seoul	Composite Stock	814.40
Taipei	Weighted Price	7347.74
Manila	Composite	800.44
New Zealand	Barclays	1805.34
Bombay	National Index	N.A.
		429.74

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Soviet Union Big Customer At South Korean Shipyards

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The Soviet Union accounted for 27.2 percent of orders for South Korean ships in the 16 months ended April 30, the Korea Shipbuilders Association reported Monday.

The orders for 40 ships, totaling 1.98 million gross tons, were valued at \$1.9 billion, the industry group said.

The Soviet Union placed orders for six of the ships directly with South Korean shipyards, financed by credits from the Korea Export-Import Bank.

The remaining 34 ships were ordered by Norwegian and Liberian companies on behalf of the Soviet Union, association officials said.

The Soviets placed the indirect orders under arrangements in which foreign companies will pay the South Korean builders, Moscow is to pay the companies acting as middlemen later.

The industry group also said South Korean ship repair yards earned \$51 million during the 16 months by repairing 71 Soviet ships.

More orders are expected from the Soviet Union when and if the two countries normalize their relations, officials of the industry group said.

Bilateral merchandise trade between Seoul and Moscow is expected to increase from \$600 million last year to \$1 billion this year.

Some companies say they expect the rest of the year to bring more business. Most concerns in industries that China is encouraging, including energy, telecommunications and transportation, say they are still closing sales.

But most trade representatives say the last year has been a struggle, and they are cutting costs where they can to offset reductions in revenues.

NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 10:00 a.m. on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading activity. Via The Associated Press

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CHINA: A Year After Crackdown, Foreign Business Is Still in a Slump

(Continued from first finance page)

time is absorbed with loan problems, primarily hotel credits that need to be renegotiated because the debtors have not been able to meet their obligations.

"I guess I was wrong because I thought things would have picked up," one foreign banker said. "I've been disappointed too many times this year."

Traders and corporate executives are looking for lucrative investment possibilities have returned to China, and they fill the hotel office shops with optimism, if restrained, talk of business.

But the current economic recession in China has made prospects grim for new business and investment in the future.

"We're not seeing any new ideas in the pipeline," said John T. Frisbie, director of the U.S.-China Business Council in Beijing. "For traders, it'll be lean business years unless there is a significant change in trade policy," he said.

In the first quarter of this year, American companies signed 65 investment contracts worth only \$46 million, according to statistics from China's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

The ministry has not publicized comparable quarterly figures for previous years, but other statistics show that the latest figure is far below the level in the past.

In the first six months of last year, for example, American corporations signed contracts worth \$382 million.

Industry executives say there are isolated cases of American and

Japanese companies that are considering large investment projects of about \$100 million.

But in general, companies are investing smaller amounts — an average of less than \$750,000 in the first quarter — and negotiations on contracts sometimes have become more cumbersome and protracted.

"The Chinese are generally strapped for money, so negotiating is as hard as it ever was before, and they are trying to extract as many concessions as they can," said Timothy A. Steinert, an American lawyer in Beijing who helps negotiate some deals.

Mr. Steinert said there seemed to be a rising number of commercial disputes, as American companies become more willing to go to arbitration instead of turning a blind eye to what they believe are contract violations.

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MANILA: Bourses Chilled

(Continued from first finance page)

export receipts, according to analysts. Inflation has averaged about 13 percent this year, and gross national product growth is expected to ease to 4.5 percent to 5.0 percent, down from 5.6 percent in 1989 and 6.7 percent in 1988, according to a study from Baring Securities (Philippines) Inc.

Such gloomy assessments pose a grim contrast to the investment outlook in late 1989, when the Manila and Makati indices stood around 1300 and Philippine country funds were among the best performing in the world. The Jardine Fleming Philippine Trust, for example, offered a 2.27 percent return for anyone who invested in the fund at its low point in 1985.

"There's not much you can do with such a market," said Michael Koh, a director at Jardine Fleming Investment Management Ltd. in Hong Kong. "Interest rates are high. Inflation is high. Confidence has been eroded."

Share prices in Manila are expected to continue to suffer later this year, when companies release what analysts said should be disappointing annual results. High interest rates are expected to stunt growth among Manila's blue-chip companies, particularly among companies like San Miguel Corp., which are in the middle of ambitious expansion plans.

Although prime lending rates in Manila stand at 24 percent to 28 percent, most loans are priced closer to 30 percent, analysts said. The Philippine's Central Bank has forecast the prime rate will average 20 percent this year.

"High interest rates are something people here have gotten used to," said Ricardo N. Jacinto, assistant vice president at Anson Capital and Investment Corp. "But they didn't expect them at this level."

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PEOPLE

'City of Angels' Sweeps Tonys, Taking 6 Prizes

"City of Angels," a Larry Gelbart-Coleman musical about Hollywood, was the major winner of Broadway's 44th annual Tony Awards, winning in six categories including Best Musical, while "The Grapes of Wrath" took two awards, one for Best Play and the other for Frank Galati's direction. "Grand Hotel" took five awards. "Tuesdays with Morrie," its director-choreographer, garnered Tonys for Best Director of a Musical and Best Choreographer. The big loser was "The Piano Lesson," an August Wilson play about blacks in the 1930s that won the 1990 Pulitzer Prize for drama. The 1958 musical "Grease" won the Best Revival Tony, and the TV series cop type Daily won as Best Actress in a Musical. James Naughton, who played a private detective in "City of Angels," was chosen Best Actor in a Musical. Best Actor in a Play was Robert Morse, for his recreation of the novelist Truman Capote in the one-man show "Tru." Best Actress was the Briton Maggie Smith, for her role in the British import comedy "Lettice and Lovage." Her co-star, compatriot Margaret Tyacke, won as Best Featured Actress in a Play. Charles Durning, Big Daddy in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," won as Best Featured Actor in a Play.

"Transferring the Medicine Shield," a painting of American Indians by Howard Terpning of Tucson, Arizona, has won the first \$250,000 Hubbard Art Award for Excellence. The award "was created in the spirit of the Nobel and Pulitzer" by E.D. and Joan Dale Hubbard of Fort Worth, Texas, owners of a plate-glass manufacturing concern.

The former Haitian dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier, and his wife, Michelle Bennett, have been granted a divorce in the Dominican Republic, sources close to the family said. The couple's two children are to live with their mother, who is reportedly to receive \$4,000 a month in alimony.

The actor Robert Redford, receiving an honorary doctorate from the University of Massachusetts at Boston for his environmental work, criticized President George Bush for failing to keep campaign promises on the environment. "I don't want to be told to 'Read my lips' when the lips aren't saying anything," Redford said.

Miles Davis's Third Incarnation: Actor

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — The third incarnation of Miles Davis begins in "Dingo," his first feature film role, when the airplane carrying Billy Cross, a trumpeter, is grounded in the Australian outback 20 years ago.

The entire population, about 70, of a mining camp 800 kilometers (500 miles) from Perth comes out to look at the transcontinental jet while it's repaired. To kill time, Cross's band plays for them. Ten-year-old John Anderson is transfixed by the music and the musicians. As they board, he runs behind them. Billy Cross, who lives in Paris, says to look him up if he ever gets there.

Fast cut to last week. In Paris to shoot "Dingo," Miles Davis is lounging in a suite fit for an African king on the VIP floor of the Concorde Lafayette hotel. A hostess escorts you up there to open the elevator door to the floor with an electronic key-card. You wonder if you're locked out or he's locked in.

The royal hermit — a.k.a. "The Prince of Silence" — takes his castle with him. Custom-made clothes, bags from designer shops, and sound- and image-reproducing devices are strewn about. Home is wherever he checks in. The Eiffel Tower is far below through the window, behind a glass-paned film with strings on a video monitor.

Starting with his musical incarnation, there are drummer problems: "Drummers are my pet peeve, maybe I'm hard on them. You always have to tell them what to play, what not to play. If a drummer has 15 drums he wants to bang on every one of them. Some drummers drop the tempo just so they can squeeze in their favorite fills. I might have my son play drums with me." Rumor has it his son is a reluctant. According to Miles's autobiography, their relationship is something less than ideal.

Miles Davis the painter has designed a logo for Hennessy cognac ("they're sponsoring a lot of jazz this year"). He is making big black, white, pink and brown collages with pieces of copper, rusty nails, driftwood and bamboo. Priced at \$70,000, "you can hang them if you have a house in the Hamptons." Further description (that house whisper, an emblem of hip) is buried by the film ("You following me?").

He has often objected to the cliché roles offered black film actors. Fimps, for example, although he played one in an episode of "Miami Vice." It's hard to imagine him as a pimp — he didn't have a beard called "Birth of the Cool" for nothing — but he's relatively demonstrative describing Billy Cross: "Twenty years pass and this guy comes to Paris. He plays trumpet now. He's been practicing every day. He's married with two kids. He wants to find out if he's good enough. I say, 'Don't ask me, you've got to find out that stuff yourself.' So I take him down to this club [filmed in the New Morning], tell the guy to let him



Actor Davis at the wheel in "Dingo," with director de Heer (right) and Colin Friels.

sit in. I don't play trumpet anymore, I had a stroke."

An unbuttoned shirt hangs to Miles's hips. He's skin and bones. Dexter Gordon nicknamed him "Wisp" after a journalist described him as a "wisp trumpet player." There are scars. There have been accidents and operations. He slouches more than sits, moves infrequently and with apparent difficulty. His face is noticeably younger than his body, his hair-weave appears to have grown a pompadour. His skin is luminous, like a photograph printed on metallic paper. Periodic burps ("pardon me") are less more than bad manners. He says he does not remember his age.

"Am I 64 or 65, Michael?" he asks Michael Elam, his aide-de-camp.

"You're 64, Miles."

He says he gets "shaky" in his \$4 million house in California. (Check the tape — that's it; \$4 million, shaky.) He just bought a new apartment on 57th Street. "Is it true about all the racism and greed in New York?"

"Where? Brooklyn?"

"New York in general."

"What greed? It's always been like that. I don't know, I don't go out that much."

That night, Dingo's crew is dining in their canteen tent on the sidewalk near Métro St-Paul before shooting. The mixture of Australians and Frenchmen reflects the nature of the co-production. Director Rolf de Heer's last film was a "science fiction mystery thriller" called "Incident at

Ravensgate." He describes this one as a "human drama about the fulfillment of dreams and the avoidance of regret." Screenwriter Mark Rosenberg says he was inspired by the Guy de Maupassant story "Regret."

The young boy in the outback grows up to be a trumpet player, wild dogs that kill sheep. Nicknamed Dingo, he plays trumpet with a country and western bush band called Dingo and the Dusters. He has a recurring dream in which Billy Cross keeps saying "come look me up in Paris." It's an impossible dream, he's stuck out there. But a series of events forces him to make a decision to go to Paris.

Played by Colin Friels, Dingo tracks Billy Cross down. Not an addict, not bitter, a gentleman, Cross has become successful making electronic music. Because of Dingo, he begins to play trumpet again. Because of Michel Legrand, with whom he collaborated on the soundtrack, Miles Davis plays over loose, walking 4/4 time again. Because Billy Cross makes commercial music, and because of Legrand's commercial touch, it is a commercial soundtrack.

De Heer goes to great lengths to make it clear that this is no jazz film, he says he is not an aficionado: "It's not a genre film. Each one of us at some time in our lives wished we would have done something, or have had a dream we haven't executed. We say, 'I wonder what would have happened if I'd done that instead of this.' Do we regret not having done it? Dingo is lucky, he gets a

chance to follow his instinct before it's too late."

Yaphet Koto was the first choice for the role. Then de Heer was on the point of signing Sammy Davis Jr. before the entertainer grew terminally ill. Until a friend came up with the idea, Miles Davis had never occurred to him. He says he was only vaguely familiar with his music. All he knew was his reputation, "which wasn't good." But a number of people were "keen on Miles, so I met him and decided to take the risk because I saw that if we could pull it off he'd burn the place up."

"He's a natural actor. Every day he gets better, he's faster, he learns more. He's easy to work with, he's intelligent and instinctive at the same time. He's on time, cooperative, knows his lines. Nobody around here has ever seen that 'other Miles, the nasty Miles with the bad reputation.'"

The musical Miles Davis has been known to earn applause for the length of his rests, the manipulation of silence. He does not fill space to prove how smart and proficient he is. "Don't play what's there," he has said, "play what's not there."

As a painter, he is beginning to learn that the work is finished before it's "finished." De Heer describes the actor: "His sense of timing is phenomenal. You start to feed him his following line because he seems to have forgotten it. But then it comes out at just the right time and you're left with a mouthful of words you don't need."

ART BUCHWALD

Hubbard's Cupboard

WASHINGTON — To some people it's a problem — to most people it isn't. Food allotments for poor families are being cut all over this country, and expectant mothers and small children face serious cutoffs and malnutrition.

Nobody wants babies to starve and women to go hungry, but in a country as poor as the United States, what other choices do we have?

Totie Burton, a rich government consultant to the poor, told me, "We're facing a crisis. When we promised to provide nutritional subsidies to one-third of all the babies in the United States, we had no idea what the bill would be. We can't give away food willy-nilly to anyone who asks for it while so many savings and loan institutions are starving to death. That would be fiscal suicide."

"How did the poor women and children get into so much trouble?" "It was just a question of the federal government wrongly estimating what food prices would be this year. There's been a cost increase in orange juice, cereal and infant formula. All the money that Congress voted for the program has been used up."

"Why doesn't Congress vote more money?" "Because nutrition for the poor is not an issue that attracts votes. Someone has to tell poor people what Mother Hubbard said when she went to the cupboard and found it bare: 'So much for tough love.'"

He continued: "There are solutions to the problem, but mothers are going to have to take the bit between their teeth. They must explain to their children that the reason they are only getting half a glass of milk a day is because of Gramm-Rudman. They will have to appeal to a child's love of country when the infant formula runs out. Needy people can't just keep consuming food while the deficit is where it is at the moment. There are a lot of things Washington has to spend money on — and food for the poor is at the bottom of the barrel."

"Impoverished people don't talk enough about food to their children," I said.

"I don't want you to think that I

am unsympathetic about this, but every mother in the country has to choose between feeding her young and watching another Stealth bomber roll off the assembly line."

"If I was a mother, I'd want the Stealth bomber," I told him.

"Due to the unforeseen food price hikes, we've had to cut a lot of folks out of the program. In one way, it's a good thing, because if a child has never had a nutritious meal he won't miss it. I didn't drink orange juice when I was a kid, and I'm no worse off for it. By removing pregnant women and nursing mothers from the rolls, we can give the money to those who are clinically suffering from malnutrition."

"I'm glad that we have this crisis, as it will send a message to all those mothers who are trying to get a free lunch. There are lots of welfare women who can afford to pay for their own dairy products but who would rather play golf instead."

Burton said: "The story of those of us who are fighting to keep the food budget in perspective has been ignored by the media. Just because we are involved in the cutbacks doesn't mean we are responsible for the rise in the price of cream cheese. Maybe when the cost of food goes down, we can address ourselves to poor people's stomachs. Until then our women and children owe it to their country to tighten their belts and say to themselves, 'Missing one or two meals isn't going to kill me.'"

'Live' Concerts Draw Sour Notes

The Associated Press

ALBANY, New York — At many pop music concerts these days, a listener can hear intricate horn riffs and vocal harmonies with no brass in sight and only one singer at the microphone.

The growing use of canned music and "lip-synching" at concerts has drawn the ire of lawmakers in New York and New Jersey, who say listeners should be told if the live performers they're paying for aren't entirely live. Artists like Madonna and Milli Vanilli are among those who have been accused of augmenting their live shows with tapes.

The North American Concert Promoters Association estimated that 90 percent of the rock or rap artists out on the road either use tapes or reproduce instruments through synthesizers.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IN the 11th-round game between the British grandmaster Michael Adams and Patrick Wolff of the U.S. (now also of grandmaster rank as a result of his overall performance) in the Watson, Farley and Williams International Tournament in London, Adams felled his opponent with a smashing attack.

When White selects 4 Be3 against the Pirc Defense, it is accepted that Black should respond with 4...c6 and 5...b5 so that, if White castles queenside early, he might face a quick pawn storm directed at his king. On 4...b4, it is possible to play 6...h5, but then a subsequent N3 and Ng5 can be annoying to deal with. On the other hand, 6...N6 can be played with impunity because 7 e5! de 8 de N4 9 f4 Qd2 10 Bd2 Bf5 yields Black the initiative.

With 7...Qc7, Wolff put an impediment in the way of Adams's finding a later moment for e5. Besides, the move was part of a plan to complete the development of the black queenside before deciding to castle.

Adams made sure that the kingside was unimpaired by thrusting 8 Bb6, the basic point being that 8...O-O 9 h5! Nf5 10 Kh5! g6 11 Qe5 forces mate. On 8...Bb6 9 Qb6, he apparently had no confidence in 10 d5 because 10...ed 11 Bb5 Nf7 12 de Nf5 13 Nd5 Bb5 14 O-O Bb2! yields Black a pawn while also

weakening the white king position (15 b7 Bb3). On 10 Nf3, Wolff had to exchange with 10...Bb3 11 Rb3 or allow the unpleasant incursion with 11 Ng5 or 11 Nf4. But he was not under any duress after 11...Nb7 12 O-O O-O Nf6 13 Kb1 O-O O 14 Qc3. Had he wished, he could have played quietly with 14...Kb7, secure in the knowledge that 15 d5! ed 16 Nf5 Qc5 promises White nothing.

Instead, he chose the more active 14...e5 15 e3 d5, hoping to open the game favorably. He did not have to concern himself about 16 de Nf5 17 Nd5 Nf5 18 Qe5 19 de Nf5 20 de Nf5 21 Qe5 22 Nf5 23 Qe5 24 Nf5 25 Qe5 26 Nf5 27 Qe5 28 Nf5 29 Qe5 30 Nf5 31 Qe5 32 Nf5 33 Qe5 34 Nf5 35 Qe5 36 Nf5 37 Qe5 38 Nf5 39 Qe5 40 Nf5 41 Qe5 42 Nf5 43 Qe5 44 Nf5 45 Qe5 46 Nf5 47 Qe5 48 Nf5 49 Qe5 50 Nf5 51 Qe5 52 Nf5 53 Qe5 54 Nf5 55 Qe5 56 Nf5 57 Qe5 58 Nf5 59 Qe5 60 Nf5 61 Qe5 62 Nf5 63 Qe5 64 Nf5 65 Qe5 66 Nf5 67 Qe5 68 Nf5 69 Qe5 70 Nf5 71 Qe5 72 Nf5 73 Qe5 74 Nf5 75 Qe5 76 Nf5 77 Qe5 78 Nf5 79 Qe5 80 Nf5 81 Qe5 82 Nf5 83 Qe5 84 Nf5 85 Qe5 86 Nf5 87 Qe5 88 Nf5 89 Qe5 90 Nf5 91 Qe5 92 Nf5 93 Qe5 94 Nf5 95 Qe5 96 Nf5 97 Qe5 98 Nf5 99 Qe5 100 Nf5 101 Qe5 102 Nf5 103 Qe5 104 Nf5 105 Qe5 106 Nf5 107 Qe5 108 Nf5 109 Qe5 110 Nf5 111 Qe5 112 Nf5 113 Qe5 114 Nf5 115 Qe5 116 Nf5 117 Qe5 118 Nf5 119 Qe5 120 Nf5 121 Qe5 122 Nf5 123 Qe5 124 Nf5 125 Qe5 126 Nf5 127 Qe5 128 Nf5 129 Qe5 130 Nf5 131 Qe5 132 Nf5 133 Qe5 134 Nf5 135 Qe5 136 Nf5 137 Qe5 138 Nf5 139 Qe5 140 Nf5 141 Qe5 142 Nf5 143 Qe5 144 Nf5 145 Qe5 146 Nf5 147 Qe5 148 Nf5 149 Qe5 150 Nf5 151 Qe5 152 Nf5 153 Qe5 154 Nf5 155 Qe5 156 Nf5 157 Qe5 158 Nf5 159 Qe5 160 Nf5 161 Qe5 162 Nf5 163 Qe5 164 Nf5 165 Qe5 166 Nf5 167 Qe5 168 Nf5 169 Qe5 170 Nf5 171 Qe5 172 Nf5 173 Qe5 174 Nf5 175 Qe5 176 Nf5 177 Qe5 178 Nf5 179 Qe5 180 Nf5 181 Qe5 182 Nf5 183 Qe5 184 Nf5 185 Qe5 186 Nf5 187 Qe5 188 Nf5 189 Qe5 190 Nf5 191 Qe5 192 Nf5 193 Qe5 194 Nf5 195 Qe5 196 Nf5 197 Qe5 198 Nf5 199 Qe5 200 Nf5 201 Qe5 202 Nf5 203 Qe5 204 Nf5 205 Qe5 206 Nf5 207 Qe5 208 Nf5 209 Qe5 210 Nf5 211 Qe5 212 Nf5 213 Qe5 214 Nf5 215 Qe5 216 Nf5 217 Qe5 218 Nf5 219 Qe5 220 Nf5 221 Qe5 222 Nf5 223 Qe5 224 Nf5 225 Qe5 226 Nf5 227 Qe5 228 Nf5 229 Qe5 230 Nf5 231 Qe5 232 Nf5 233 Qe5 234 Nf5 235 Qe5 236 Nf5 237 Qe5 238 Nf5 239 Qe5 240 Nf5 241 Qe5 242 Nf5 243 Qe5 244 Nf5 245 Qe5 246 Nf5 247 Qe5 248 Nf5 249 Qe5 250 Nf5 251 Qe5 252 Nf5 253 Qe5 254 Nf5 255 Qe5 256 Nf5 257 Qe5 258 Nf5 259 Qe5 260 Nf5 261 Qe5 262 Nf5 263 Qe5 264 Nf5 265 Qe5 266 Nf5 267 Qe5 268 Nf5 269 Qe5 270 Nf5 271 Qe5 272 Nf5 273 Qe5 274 Nf5 275 Qe5 276 Nf5 277 Qe5 278 Nf5 279 Qe5 280 Nf5 281 Qe5 282 Nf5 283 Qe5 284 Nf5 285 Qe5 286 Nf5 287 Qe5 288 Nf5 289 Qe5 290 Nf5 291 Qe5 292 Nf5 293 Qe5 294 Nf5 295 Qe5 296 Nf5 297 Qe5 298 Nf5 299 Qe5 300 Nf5 301 Qe5 302 Nf5 303 Qe5 304 Nf5 305 Qe5 306 Nf5 307 Qe5 308 Nf5 309 Qe5 310 Nf5 311 Qe5 312 Nf5 313 Qe5 314 Nf5 315 Qe5 316 Nf5 317 Qe5 318 Nf5 319 Qe5 320 Nf5 321 Qe5 322 Nf5 323 Qe5 324 Nf5 325 Qe5 326 Nf5 327 Qe5 328 Nf5 329 Qe5 330 Nf5 331 Qe5 332 Nf5 333 Qe5 334 Nf5 335 Qe5 336 Nf5 337 Qe5 338 Nf5 339 Qe5 340 Nf5 341 Qe5 342 Nf5 343 Qe5 344 Nf5 345 Qe5 346 Nf5 347 Qe5 348 Nf5 349 Qe5 350 Nf5 351 Qe5 352 Nf5 353 Qe5 354 Nf5 355 Qe5 356 Nf5 357 Qe5 358 Nf5 359 Qe5 360 Nf5 361 Qe5 362 Nf5 363 Qe5 364 Nf5 365 Qe5 366 Nf5 367 Qe5 368 Nf5 369 Qe5 370 Nf5 371 Qe5 372 Nf5 373 Qe5 374 Nf5 375 Qe5 376 Nf5 377 Qe5 378 Nf5 379 Qe5 380 Nf5 381 Qe5 382 Nf5 383 Qe5 384 Nf5 385 Qe5 386 Nf5 387 Qe5 388 Nf5 389 Qe5 390 Nf5 391 Qe5 392 Nf5 393 Qe5 394 Nf5 395 Qe5 396 Nf5 397 Qe5 398 Nf5 399 Qe5 400 Nf5 401 Qe5 402 Nf5 403 Qe5 404 Nf5 405 Qe5 406 Nf5 407 Qe5 408 Nf5 409 Qe5 410 Nf5 411 Qe5 412 Nf5 413 Qe5 414 Nf5 415 Qe5 416 Nf5 417 Qe5 418 Nf5 419 Qe5 420 Nf5 421 Qe5 422 Nf5 423 Qe5 424 Nf5 425 Qe5 426 Nf5 427 Qe5 428 Nf5 429 Qe5 430 Nf5 431 Qe5 432 Nf5 433 Qe5 434 Nf5 435 Qe5 436 Nf5 437 Qe5 438 Nf5 439 Qe5 440 Nf5 441 Qe5 442 Nf5 443 Qe5 444 Nf5 445 Qe5 446 Nf5 447 Qe5 448 Nf5 449 Qe5 450 Nf5 451 Qe5 452 Nf5 453 Qe5 454 Nf5 455 Qe5 456 Nf5 457 Qe5 458 Nf5 459 Qe5 460 Nf5 461 Qe5 462 Nf5 463 Qe5 464 Nf5 465 Qe5 466 Nf5 467 Qe5 468 Nf5 469 Qe5 470 Nf5 471 Qe5 472 Nf5 473 Qe5 474 Nf5 475 Qe5 476 Nf5 477 Qe5 478 Nf5 479 Qe5 480 Nf5 481 Qe5 482 Nf5 483 Qe5 484 Nf5 485 Qe5 486 Nf5 487 Qe5 488 Nf5 489 Qe5 490 Nf5 491 Qe5 492 Nf5 493 Qe5 494 Nf5 495 Qe5 496 Nf5 497 Qe5 498 Nf5 499 Qe5 500 Nf5 501 Qe5 502 Nf5 503 Qe5 504 Nf5 505 Qe5 506 Nf5 507 Qe5 508 Nf5 509 Qe5 510 Nf5 511 Qe5 512 Nf5 513 Qe5 514 Nf5 515 Qe5 516 Nf5 517 Qe5 518 Nf5 519 Qe5 520 Nf5 521 Qe5 522 Nf5 523 Qe5 524 Nf5 525 Qe5 526 Nf5 527 Qe5 528 Nf5 529 Qe5 530 Nf5 531 Qe5 532 Nf5 533 Qe5 534 Nf5 535 Qe5 536 Nf5 537 Qe5 538 Nf5 539 Qe5 540 Nf5 541 Qe5 542 Nf5 543 Qe5 544 Nf5 545 Qe5 546 Nf5 547 Qe5 548 Nf5 549 Qe5 550 Nf5 551 Qe5 552 Nf5 553 Qe5 554 Nf5 555 Qe5 556 Nf5 557 Qe5 558 Nf5 559 Qe5 560 Nf5 561 Qe5 562 Nf5 563 Qe5 564 Nf5 565 Qe5 566 Nf5 567 Qe5 568 Nf5 569 Qe5 570 Nf5 571 Qe5 572 Nf5 573 Qe5 574 Nf5 575 Qe5 576 Nf5 577 Qe5 578 Nf5 579 Qe5 580 Nf5 581 Qe5 582 Nf5 583 Qe5 584 Nf5 585 Qe5 586 Nf5 587 Qe5 588 Nf5 589 Qe5 590 Nf5 591 Qe5 592 Nf5 593 Qe5 594 Nf5 595 Qe5 596 Nf5 597 Qe5 598 Nf5 599 Qe5 600 Nf5 601 Qe5 602 Nf5 603 Qe5 604 Nf5 605 Qe5 606 Nf5 607 Qe5 608 Nf5 609 Qe5 610 Nf5 611 Qe5 612 Nf5 613 Qe5 614 Nf5 615 Qe5 616 Nf5 617 Qe5 618 Nf5 619 Qe5 620 Nf5 621 Qe5 622 Nf5 623 Qe5 624 Nf5 625 Qe5 626 Nf5 627 Qe5 628 Nf5 629 Qe5 630 Nf5 631 Qe5 632 Nf5 633 Qe5 634 Nf5 635 Qe5 636 Nf5 637 Qe5 638 Nf5 639 Qe5 640 Nf5 641 Qe5 642 Nf5 643 Qe5 644 Nf5 645 Qe5 646 Nf5 647 Qe5 648 Nf5 649 Qe5 650 Nf5 651 Qe5 652 Nf5 653 Qe5 654 Nf5 655 Qe5 656 Nf5 657 Qe5 658 Nf5 659 Qe5 660 Nf5 661 Qe5 662 Nf5 663 Qe5 664 Nf5 665 Qe5 666 Nf5 667 Qe5 668 Nf5 669 Qe5 670 Nf5 671 Qe5 672 Nf5 673 Qe5 674 Nf5 675 Qe5 676 Nf5 677 Qe5 678 Nf5 679 Qe5 680 Nf5 681 Qe5 682 Nf5 683 Qe5 684 Nf5 685 Qe5 686 Nf5 687 Qe5 688 Nf5 689 Qe5 690 Nf5 691 Qe5 692 Nf5 693 Qe5 694 Nf5 695 Qe5 696 Nf5 697 Qe5 698 Nf5 699 Qe5 700 Nf5 701 Qe5 702 Nf5 703 Qe5 704 Nf5 705 Qe5 706 Nf5 707 Qe5 708 Nf5 709 Qe5 710 Nf5 711 Qe5 712 Nf5 713 Qe5 714 Nf5 715 Qe5 716 Nf5 717 Qe5 718 Nf5 719 Qe5 720 Nf5 721 Qe5 722 Nf5 723 Qe5 724 Nf5 725 Qe5 726 Nf5 727 Qe5 728 Nf5 729 Qe5 730 Nf5 731 Qe5 732 Nf5 733 Qe5 734 Nf5 735 Qe5 736 Nf5 737 Qe5 738 Nf5 739 Qe5 740 Nf5 741 Qe5 742 Nf5 743 Qe5 744 Nf5 745 Qe5 746 Nf5 747 Qe5 748 Nf5 749 Qe5 750 Nf5 751 Qe5 752 Nf5 753 Qe5 754 Nf5 755 Qe5 756 Nf5 757 Qe5 758 Nf5 759 Qe5 760 Nf5 761 Qe5 762 Nf5 763 Qe5 764 Nf5 765 Qe5 766 Nf5 767 Qe5 768 Nf5 769 Qe5 770 Nf5 771 Qe5 772 Nf5 773 Qe5 774 Nf5 775 Qe5 776 Nf5 777 Qe5 778 Nf5 779 Qe5 780 Nf5 781 Qe5 782 Nf5 783 Qe5 784 Nf5 785 Qe5 786 Nf5 787 Qe5 788 Nf5 789 Qe5 790 Nf5 791 Qe5 792 Nf5 793 Qe5 794 Nf5 795 Qe5 796 Nf5 797 Qe5 798 Nf5 799 Qe5 800 Nf5 801 Qe5 802 Nf5 803 Qe5 804 Nf5 805 Qe5 806 Nf5 807 Qe5 808 Nf5 809 Qe5 810 Nf5 811 Qe5 812 Nf5 813 Qe5 814 Nf5 815 Qe5 816 Nf5 817 Qe5 818 Nf5 819 Qe5 820 Nf5 821 Qe5 822 Nf5 823 Qe5 824 Nf5 825 Qe5 826 Nf5 827 Qe5 828 Nf5 829 Qe5 830 Nf5 831 Qe5 832 Nf5 833 Qe5 834 Nf5 835 Qe5 836 Nf5 837 Qe5 838 Nf5 839 Qe5 840 Nf5 841 Qe5 842 Nf5 843 Qe5 844 Nf5 845 Qe5 846 Nf5 847 Qe5 848 Nf5 849 Qe5 850 Nf5 851 Qe5 852 Nf5 853 Qe5 854 Nf5 855 Qe5 856 Nf5 857 Qe5 858 Nf5 859 Qe5 860 Nf5 861 Qe5 862 Nf5 863 Qe5 864 Nf5 865 Qe5 866 Nf5 867 Qe5 868 Nf5 869 Qe5 870 Nf5 871 Qe5 872 Nf5 873 Qe5 874 Nf5 875 Qe5 876 Nf5 877 Qe5 878 Nf5 879 Qe5 880 Nf5 881 Qe5 882 Nf5 883 Qe5 884 Nf5 885 Qe5 886 Nf5 887 Qe5 888 Nf5 889 Qe5 890 Nf5 891 Qe5 892 Nf5 893 Qe5 894 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SPORTS

Leconte and Novotna Advance on Upsets

By Nick Stout
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henri Leconte won the coin toss, chose to receive serve, then attacked relentlessly Monday until he had driven Andrei Chesnokov out of the French Open tennis championships.

Rising to the occasion on the center court of Roland Garros Stadium, the 26-year-old Frenchman upset his eighth-seeded Soviet opponent, 6-4, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-3, to gain the quarterfinals.

In the women's tournament, Jana Novotna, a 21-year-old Czechoslovak playing what she called her "match of the year," upset Gabriela Sabatini, 6-4, 7-5, to reach the quarterfinals.

FRENCH OPEN

"This is the first time I've been able to play the right shots at the right moment," Novotna said. "It makes me feel very good."

Monica Seles also won Monday, as did Thomas Muster and Goran Ivanisevic, the Yugoslav who upset Boris Becker in the first round.

Leconte, a stalwart member of the French Davis Cup team who was ranked as high as No. 5 in September 1986, was a losing finalist here two years ago against Mats Wilander. Then came a herniated disk, which required back surgery. He ended 1989 with a ranking of 115 but has worked his way back to 33, reaching the semifinals this

spring at Monte Carlo and Hamburg. The match against Chesnokov was his biggest in months.

When asked if he had been concerned about going to a fifth set, Leconte replied: "I knew I would be able to find my tennis again in the fifth set because I felt good physically. I gave everything I had and was able to make shots that really encouraged me. And the public supported me during the whole match."

"It was a pleasure to win in five sets, especially against Chesnokov," Leconte said. "You have to play well to beat Andrei."

Leconte had confidence working for him; he had never lost to Chesnokov in five previous matches, including two in the French Open. But Chesnokov had an impressive spring on clay, reaching the semifinals in Barcelona, the finals in Rome and winning the Monte Carlo Open.

With many of the top players out of the tournament, Chesnokov had been touted as a serious contender for the French title.

Leconte's quarterfinal opponent will be Jonas Svensson of Sweden, who upset Guillermo Perez-Roldan, the No. 15 seed from Argentina, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2. A victory over Svensson would earn Leconte a semifinal berth against the winner

of the Andre Agassi-Michael Chang quarterfinal match.

Muster, the No. 7 seed from Austria who won the Italian Open last month, advanced with a 7-6, 6-3, 6-2 triumph over Martin Jase of Argentina, the 10th seed. He will play Ivanisevic, who beat Nicklas Kron of Sweden, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5. The remaining quarterfinal match pits Andres Gomez of Ecuador against Thierry Champion of France, who defeated Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

The Novotna-Sabatini contest was an unexciting match of endless rallies and errors on a windy court made slow by Sunday's rain.

Slippery, too, Novotna was leading 6-4, 2-0, when she skidded, twisted and fell. She got up slowly and hobbled to her chair with a sprained ankle. But after a few minutes of medical attention, she was back at the baseline fielding Sabatini's shots.

"The first moment it's always terrible," Novotna said when asked about her thoughts as she lay prone on the clay. "Everything goes through your mind. You feel you cannot get up or anything. But when I saw it wasn't swollen, I thought I could finish the match."

Novotna saved the game and went on to take a 4-0 lead. But Sabatini won the next game, survived two set points at 5-1, and fought back to even the score at 5-5. With the pressure of losing the match momentarily relieved, Sabatini lapsed back into carelessness.

Sabatini could have forced a tiebreaker with Novotna serving at 6-5, 30-40, but this time it was her turn to slip in the back court, and the two went to deuce.



In what she said was her "match of the year," Jana Novotna got the best of Gabriela Sabatini.

Sabatini slapped a backhand into the net to give Novotna match point, then lost the match when the ball caught the top of the net, rose slightly and dropped softly on her own side of the court.

"I didn't feel very comfortable today," said Sabatini, seeded fourth. "There was a lot of wind, so it was hard to play. I was hitting the ball too late."

Novotna's next opponent will be Katerina Maleeva, the No. 7 seed from Bulgaria. Maleeva's older sister, Mammela, will take on Seles,

who beat Laura Gildemeister of Peru, 6-4, 6-0. Seles, on a 29-match winning streak, has a 5-0 record against Mammela Maleeva.

Rounding out the women's quarterfinals, Steffi Graf plays Conchita Martinez, and Mary Joe Fernandez plays Jennifer Capriati.

A Secret-Agent Horse Puts FBI in the Money

The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N.Y. — An "aging old race horse" with a forgettable performance record found a second career — and a second wind — working for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI agents looking into race-fixing at Finger Lakes Race Track said they chose the thoroughbred for their undercover operation because of its unimpressive record.

But the horse, which officials had hoped would draw out would-be race fixers, gave agents more than they expected and proved too good to attract the interest of the investigation's targets.

"We thought he was just an aging old race horse and actually it turned out that it was pretty good," said G. Robert Langford, special agent in charge of the FBI's Buffalo office.

Langford provided some details into a 1989 undercover operation at the Finger Lakes Race Track in Canadawaga, 80 miles (130 kilometers) east of Buffalo, that led to race-fixing charges against a jockey, two trainers and the ex-wife of one of the trainers.

But he declined to release either the original name of the horse or the name it was given when it raced at the track as part of the investigation, which also involved an FBI agent posing as a trainer.

The Boston Herald, however, reported May 30 that the horse is Zachary, a five-year-old male that is still running at Finger Lakes.

"It takes quite a process to get a horse owned by the U.S. government an undercover identity," Langford said.

He characterized the investigation as the FBI's first successful use of a horse in an undercover race track operation.

The horse surprised government officials by winning at least one race and finishing in the money in about half of the races it ran in, Langford said. In fact, he added, it made enough money to cover its \$1,000 monthly upkeep costs.

"When we started winning, it kind of got us a little nervous," said Langford.

Jockey Joseph Badamo, 26, trainers Edward Balcomb, 46, and Michael Ferraro, 51, and Ferraro's ex-wife, Pat Ferraro, 50, face charges of conspiracy and wire fraud. The four are expected to go to trial in July.

Langford said the operation began after informants told the FBI of possible race-fixing at the track.

The horse was selected because it appeared to be a mediocre horse that was not capable of dominating the competition, he said.

The horse performed so well that it did not draw out would-be race fixers, Langford said.

Trip to Finals Is Dream Payoff for a Hard-Working Blazer

By Clifton Brown
New York Times Service

With 10 seconds remaining in the most important game of his life, Buck Williams felt as if he were staring down the barrel of a rifle.

Tom Chambers had the ball, he was isolated one-on-one against Williams, and he was preparing to make his move toward the basket.

If Chambers had scored, the Portland Trail Blazers would have lost their one-point lead and they might have lost the sixth game of the Western Conference championship series to the Phoenix Suns, and Williams might have lost his best chance ever to play on a championship team.

Williams would not let any of that happen, not in the most important game of his life.

He looked Chambers in the eye, and before Chambers could make his move, Williams made his. He went for the steal and got it.

"I had dreamed of being in that situation 1,000 times," Williams said. "It reminded me of being alone on the court practicing during the summer, and dreaming of making the big play. But this time it was happening for real."

Right now, reality for Williams is as sweet as he ever dared to dream.

The Trail Blazers are preparing to meet the Detroit Pistons in the best-of-seven National Basketball Association championship series beginning Tuesday night at the Palace in Auburn Hills, Michigan.

The Trail Blazers are appearing in the championship series for the first time since 1977, when they won their only NBA title. And for all 12 Trail Blazers, plus the entire

coaching staff, it is their first appearance ever in the finals.

After Williams' clutch steal, he passed to Clyde Drexler, who made two free throws to seal the Trail Blazers' 112-107 victory that gave them the Western Conference championship.

When the final buzzer sounded, Williams was lying on the floor, a place where the 6-foot-8-inch, 225-pound (203-meter, 102-kilogram) power forward spends a lot of time.

But on this occasion, Williams was not diving for a loose ball, securing a rebound or wrestling with an opponent. He was savoring a victory that put him a step closer to realizing his career-long dream.

"I was so emotionally drained I couldn't get off the floor," he said. So he stayed still for a moment, perhaps afraid to move, for fear that his dream would end.

When Williams finally made it to the locker room, he was embraced by teammates.

Bucky Buckwalter, the Trail Blazers' vice president of basketball operations, said: "Buck's abilities on the floor are important, but the spirit of the man is what's really important."

"He has been much more than we could have hoped. He and Clyde have meshed to give us leadership, and it has made a big difference in this team."

"We needed a power forward badly," he added, "a night-in-and-night-out guy who could stop people. That was one of our biggest problems: we couldn't stop anybody. But with Buck here, from day one of fall camp, I felt we were going to be a pretty good team."

Perhaps only Williams understands how much disappointment he endured to reach this position.

He spent the first eight seasons of his career playing for the New Jersey Nets, who never advanced past the second round of the playoffs during his stay.

Through all the losing seasons, Williams produced memorable

games, persevered when some of his teammates gave up and prayed that the Nets would improve.

Instead, they got worse. In Williams' last two seasons in New Jersey, the Nets won a total of 45 games, 14 fewer than Portland won this season alone. Williams realized he was in danger of finishing his career without coming close to winning a championship.

Making the All-Star team three times, being named the league's rookie of the year in 1982, making the all-defensive team and perennially finishing among the league's top rebounders were honors that meant less and less to Williams as the Nets continued to lose.

Yet he never asked to be traded.

NBA FINALS

Portland Trail Blazers 112, Detroit Pistons 107.

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Pistons Have Home-Sweet-Home Boost

The Associated Press

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — One game better and one game short — that's the summary of the Chicago Bulls' season.

The Bulls made it one game further this season than last before falling to the Detroit Pistons in Game 7 of the National Basketball Association Eastern Conference finals on Sunday.

The loss left Chicago one game short of its first appearance in the NBA finals.

Last year, the Bulls beat the Pistons twice in the conference finals, the only two Detroit playoff losses in what would be the Pistons' first NBA championship season. This year, Chicago beat Detroit three times in the playoffs — all at Chicago Stadium.

The Palace in Auburn Hills is anathema to the Bulls. Eight straight times, Chicago has lost there, dating to Game 1 of the conference finals in 1989.

"If we had home-court advantage, there's no question we would have won," said John Paxson, who sat out Game 7 after twisting his left ankle in Game 6. "No doubt in my mind. Maybe that should be our goal for next year. That's what you play them all for, to put yourself into a position to win it."

Chicago's final regular-season loss to Detroit at the Palace mathematically gave the Pistons home-court advantage over the Portland Trail Blazers for the finals, which open at the Palace on Tuesday.

Had Chicago beaten Detroit on April 22, Portland would have enjoyed the home-court advantage all the way through the finals.

"The key this year was home court," said Stacey King of Chicago. "That doesn't mean it will be the same way next year. Detroit is the team standing in our way. We're like Detroit a couple years ago when they learned from Boston how to win."

And the Bulls are getting closer. The Pistons have lost six of 32 playoff games in the last two

years, five to the Bulls. Until Sunday, Detroit had never won a Game 7, but it had never played one at home.

Michael Jordan, whose 31 points led all scorers but were subpar for him, offered no excuses, even with Scottie Pippen practically useless because of a migraine headache and Paxson out with his bad ankle.

"These things happen for some reason and you have to deal with what you have," Jordan said. "Some players didn't play as well as they're capable of, but you have to take your lumps and move on."

The 100th straight sellout at the Palace was as loud a home crowd as any Detroit's coach, Chuck Daly, said he has heard. The reverberating noise of the Chicago Stadium crowd that helped the Bulls there hurt them Sunday at the Palace.

"For the young guys, it's certainly intimidating," Jordan said. "Maybe the pressure got to us. There was some nervousness."

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	22	22	.500	0
Seattle	22	22	.500	0
Toronto	22	22	.500	0
Cleveland	22	22	.500	0
Baltimore	22	22	.500	0
New York	22	22	.500	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	22	22	.500	0
Chicago	22	22	.500	0
Minnesota	22	22	.500	0
California	22	22	.500	0
Seattle	22	22	.500	0
Kansas City	22	22	.500	0
Texas	22	22	.500	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	22	22	.500	0
Philadelphia	22	22	.500	0
Atlanta	22	22	.500	0
New York	22	22	.500	0
Chicago	22	22	.500	0
St. Louis	22	22	.500	0

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	22	22	.500	0
San Diego	22	22	.500	0
Los Angeles	22	22	.500	0
San Francisco	22	22	.500	0
Atlanta	22	22	.500	0
Houston	22	22	.500	0

Chisox Defeat Twins

Less Is Better In 5-2 Victory

The Associated Press

With a simplified repertoire that included mainly two pitches, Jack McDowell won for the first time since April 25 as the Chicago White Sox beat the Minnesota Twins, 5-2, in Chicago.

"I was basically just doing it with

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

two pitches, the fastball and the split-finger," McDowell said. "I mixed in a couple of changes, but that was about it."

McDowell said he discovered that less can be better in the victory Sunday.

"A couple of starts ago I stopped throwing the slider," he said. "I think it's made a difference in my consistency."

In his last two starts McDowell has struck out 15 in 13 innings, while giving up four earned runs.

"Right after he gave up a home run to (Jesse) Barfield in the New York game," the White Sox manager, Jeff Torborg, said of McDowell's last start, a no-decision, "we changed the game plan with Jack. Cutting down to two pitches was part of it."

McDowell pitched 6 1/2 innings, allowed six hits, struck out seven and walked one. None of the 19 outs he recorded came on a ground ball as he snapped a winless streak of six starts (two losses and four no-decisions).

The White Sox scored four runs in the second to erase a 1-0 deficit.

Carlton Fisk led off with an infield single off pitcher Alan Anderson's glove and moved to second when Scott Fletcher singled one out later.

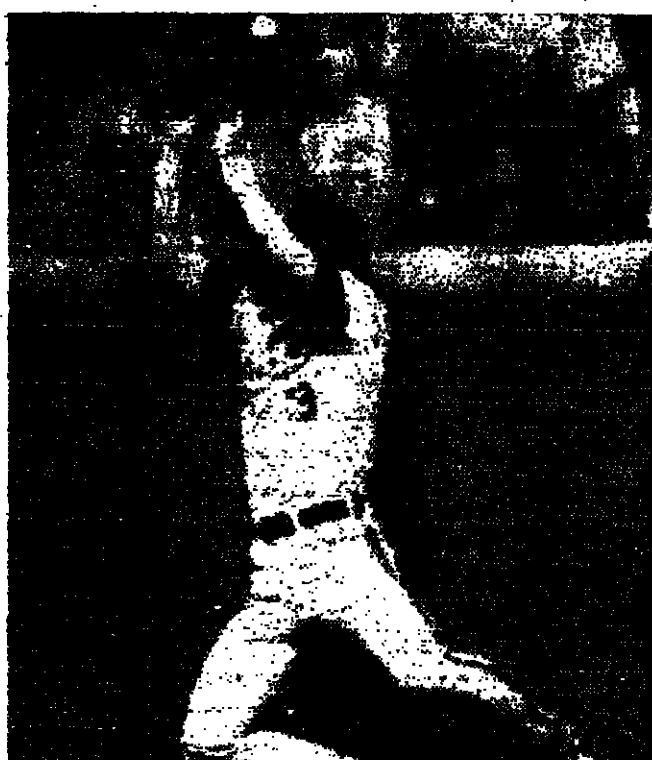
Lance Johnson and Ozzie Guillen followed with run-scoring hits before Sammy Sosa capped the rally with a two-run single.

The White Sox salvaged a split of their four-game series in a battle of hot teams. Chicago has won 10 of its last 14 games and is 20-8 at home, best in the major leagues. Minnesota lost for just the third time in its last 11 games.

Kirby Puckett had a run-scoring single in the first, then got his second run batted in when he homered in the fifth to make it 4-2.

Royals & Athletics 2: Mark O'Leary pitched four-hit ball for eight innings in Kansas City and beat the Athletics for the ninth time. He struck out eight and walked none. Jeff Montgomery struck out the side in the ninth.

George Brett's RBI double sparked a four-run fourth that included a two-run home run by Jim Eisenreich, as the Royals roughed up Dave Stewart, whose league-



Yankee Jesse Barfield got a homer off Brady Anderson's glove.

leading earned run average went from 1.79 to 2.45.

Tigers 2, Mariners 0: Frank Tanaka pitched three-hit ball for 8 1/2 innings and Mike Henneman got his 13th save in Seattle. The combined four-hitter came one day after Randy Johnson pitched the first no-hitter in Mariners' history.

Lou Whitaker led off the game with a double and scored on Alan Trammell's single off Erik Hanson. Whitaker then homered in the fifth.

Angels 7, Rangers 4: Dante Bichette had four RBI and visiting California took advantage of three walks by Charlie Hough in a four-run first inning against slump-ridden Texas.

Bichette, who later homered, hit a three-run double in the first, and Rick Schu added an RBI single.

Reds 2, Dodgers 0: In a National League game in Los Angeles, Tom Browning and Randy Myers combined on a four-hitter for the Reds.

Browning pitched five no-hit innings and took a two-hitter into the eighth, but was replaced by Myers when Alfredo Griffin singled and

Mike Scioscia doubled. Myers escaped the jam and pitched a hitless ninth for his 11th save.

Joe Oliver had an RBI single off Fernando Valenzuela in the sixth and Barry Larkin singled home Browning in the seventh.

Giants 7, Astros 3: Robby Thompson hit a three-run homer in the second and Kevin Mitchell had a two-run shot in the third to key the rout in San Francisco.

The Giants won't miss Glenn Davis of Houston, who had three home runs Friday night, another Saturday and who hit his league-leading 15th in the second inning Sunday off Albie Hernandez.

Davis added a two-run single in the sixth.

Braves 4, Padres 2: Pinch-hitter Jeff Treadway had an RBI double in the 10th to break a 2-2 tie in San Diego. Ron Gant, who had three hits, then added his second RBI single for an insurance run.

Lonnie Smith sent the game into extra innings with a home run in the eighth off San Diego's Bruce Hurst.

The Cities, Stadiums And the Sites in Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — The 12 cities hosting matches during the monthlong World Cup tournament finals, which begin June 8:

ROME — Site of the World Cup championship match on July 6, Rome is a host of Group A in the first round: Italy, Austria, the United States, and Czechoslovakia.

The matches are at the Olympic stadium, which seats 85,000 spectators and has been wholly renovated for the occasion.

Italy's capital with a population of three million, the "Eternal City" is characterized by the mix of visitors from all over the world and the politicians and bureaucrats who govern Italy.

The city's principal cultural attractions are the Vatican City, the Colosseum, the Roman Forum, the Pantheon, and hundreds of churches.

Rome lies 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the Mediterranean and the city's outskirts feature picturesque hill towns such as Tivoli, Viterbo, and Castelli.

FLORENCE — Communal stadium seats 45,000 and has been extensively renovated for the three first-round matches in Group A involving the United States, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Situated in the scenic Arno river valley, Florence, with 430,000 inhabitants, is surrounded by Tuscan's famed vineyards.

Home to Dante and Petrarch, Michelangelo, Machiavelli and Leonardo da Vinci, Florence has been one of Italy's richest cultural repositories since the Middle Ages.

NAPLES — The unofficial capital of the south, Naples will five matches: two Group B in the first round, and one game each in the second round, quarterfinals and semifinals.

San Paolo Stadium, home of Italian champion Napoli, has a capacity of 75,000 and has been renovated at a cost of \$40 million.

Naples, a port city overlooking a

picturesque bay, has 1.2 million inhabitants. It is famous for distinctive Neapolitan music, its tomato sauces and pizza and nearby tourist attractions such as Pompei and the Amalfi Drive.

BARI — Nuovo Comunale stadium was built for the World Cup and seats 58,000 spectators. It hosts three Group B first-round matches and the game for third place on July 6.

Perched on Italy's heel, Bari is the seaside capital of the Puglia region and a gateway to Yugoslavia and Greece.

With 365,000 inhabitants, Bari is second only to Naples in size and status on the southern part of the Italian mainland. It boasts a unique city center adorned with white marble.

TURIN — Nuovo Comunale stadium, venue for three first-round Group C matches and a July 4 semifinal, was built for the World Cup in the outskirts of Turin. It holds 70,000 spectators.

Home to the Italian automaker Fiat, Turin is an industrial center in the northern Piedmont region with a population of one million.

GENOA — Following extensive reconstruction, Genoa's Ferraris stadium holds 40,000 fans. It will host three first-round Group C matches, as well as one second-round game.

Genoa is a port city of 728,000 on the Italian Riviera. The city prides itself on being the hometown of Christopher Columbus and will use the World Cup to draw attention to the 1992 Columbus celebrations marking the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

MILAN — In addition to hosting the opening game between Argentina and Cameroon on June 8, Milan's Giuseppe Meazza stadium will feature Group D matches pitting West Germany against Colombia, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Emirates. One game in the second round and quarterfinals will take place in Milan as well.

World Cup preparations included adding a third ring of seats to the stadium, for a total capacity of 80,000.

Milan is Italy's financial hub and one of its main industrial cities. It is home to 1.5 million people.

Lying in the Po river valley, Milan boasts various cultural attractions, including the La Scala opera and the famed cathedral.

BOLOGNA — The Renato Dall'Ara stadium seats 40,000 and will host Group D games involving Colombia, Yugoslavia, and United Arab Emirates, and one second-round match.

Dating back to 1927, the Dall'Ara stadium is considered part of

WORLD CUP SCHEDULE

Group A (Rome, Florence): Italy, Austria, United States, Czechoslovakia.
Group B (Naples, Bari): Argentina, Cameroon, Soviet Union, Romania.
Group C (Turin, Genoa): Brazil, Sweden, Costa Rica, Scotland.
Group D (Milan, Bologna): West Germany, Yugoslavia, United Arab Emirates, Colombia.
Group E (Verona, Udine): Belgium, South Korea, Uruguay, Spain.
Group F (Cagliari, Palermo): England, Ireland, Netherlands, Egypt.

FIRST ROUND

Local times given
FRIDAY, JUNE 8
In Milan
Argentina vs. Cameroon, 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, JUNE 9
In Bari
Soviet Union vs. Romania, 5 p.m.
In Bologna
UAE vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.
In Rome
Italy vs. Austria, 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 10
In Florence
U.S. vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 p.m.
In Turin
Brazil vs. Sweden, 9 p.m.
West Germany vs. Yugoslavia, 9 p.m.
MONDAY, JUNE 11
In Genoa
Costa Rica vs. Scotland, 5 p.m.
In Cagliari
England vs. Ireland, 9 p.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 12
In Verona
Belgium vs. South Korea, 5 p.m.
In Palermo
Netherlands vs. Egypt, 9 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13
In Udine
Uruguay vs. Spain, 5 p.m.
In Naples
Argentina vs. Soviet Union, 9 p.m.
THURSDAY, JUNE 14
In Bologna
Yugoslavia vs. Colombia, 5 p.m.
In Bari
Cameroon vs. Romania, 5 p.m.
In Rome
Italy vs. U.S., 9 p.m.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15
In Florence
Austria vs. Czechoslovakia, 5 p.m.



SECOND ROUND

SATURDAY, JUNE 23
In Naples (Game 37)
Group B winner vs. A, C or D third place, 5 p.m.
In Bari (Game 38)
Group A second place vs. Group C second place, 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, JUNE 24
In Turin (Game 39)
Group C winner vs. Group A, B or F third place, 5 p.m.
In Milan (Game 40)
Group D winner vs. Group B, E or F third place, 9 p.m.
MONDAY, JUNE 25
In Genoa (Game 41)
Group F second place vs. Group B second place, 5 p.m.
In Rome (Game 42)
Group A winner vs. Group C, D or E third place, 9 p.m.
TUESDAY, JUNE 26
In Verona (Game 43)
Group E winner vs. Group D second place, 5 p.m.
In Bologna (Game 44)
Group F winner vs. Group E second place, 9 p.m.

QUARTERFINALS

SATURDAY, JUNE 30
In Florence (Game 45)
Games 39 and 43 winners, 5 p.m.
In Rome (Game 46)
Games 41 and 42 winners, 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 1
In Milan (Game 47)
Games 38 and 40 winners, 5 p.m.
In Naples (Game 48)
Games 37 and 44 winners, 9 p.m.

SEMIFINALS

TUESDAY, JULY 3
In Naples
Games 45 and 46 winners, 9 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 4
In Turin
Games 47 and 48 winners, 9 p.m.

THIRD PLACE

SATURDAY, JULY 7
In Bari
Semifinal losers, 5 p.m.

FINAL

SUNDAY, JULY 8
In Rome
Semifinal winners, 9 p.m.

Italy's national heritage and was modernized with care, leaving architectural characteristics unchanged.

Home to the oldest university in the West, Bologna is the capital of the Emilia-Romagna region and has a population of 435,000.

The city is renowned for its medieval look and atmosphere, in particular for the covered walkways.

VERONA — The stands in the Marcantonio Bentegodi stadium will allow 45,000 onlookers to watch Group E games between Belgium, Uruguay, South Korea and Spain, with one second-round match to follow.

Renovations for the World Cup included the addition of a covering over much of the stands and a slight enlargement.

With a population of 260,000,

Verona is one of the draws of the Veneto region, which includes Venice and attracts more visitors than any other region in Italy.

UDINE — Udine's largely unrenovated Friuli stadium has a capacity of 40,000 and will feature first-round contests in Group E involving Spain, Uruguay and South Korea.

The smallest of the 12 host cities, at 103,000 inhabitants, Udine lies at the foot of the Alps in far northeastern Italy.

In addition to mountain scenery, Udine is known for its cultural offerings, including museums showing off the past of the Longobards, a Germanic tribe which ruled the region in the Middle Ages.

CAGLIARI — Sant'Elia stadium in Cagliari holds 42,000 soccer fans. First-round play will feature

seeded England's encounters with the Netherlands, Ireland and Egypt.

With a population of 225,000, Sardinia's capital sits on the Mediterranean on the southern tip of the island.

Sardinia is noted for its combination of mountain towns based on sheep- and goat-herding, and seaside fishing villages.

PALERMO — Inaugurated in 1932, La Favorita stadium boasts a capacity of 38,000 following modernization efforts that preserved the original design.

La Favorita stadium will host matches between Group F teams Ireland, the Netherlands and Egypt.

A port city of 730,000, Palermo is the capital and trading hub of Sicily.

Dodgers Extend Lasorda Contract

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — It took just half an hour to add two years to Tommy Lasorda's contract as manager of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

In a brief meeting Sunday morning, Lasorda agreed with the team president, Peter O'Malley, and the general manager, Fred Claire, to the contract extension through 1992.

O'Malley insisted that he was not influenced by rumors that Lasorda would become manager of the New York Mets.

"The rumors that circulated really had no effect on the timing," O'Malley said. "There have been rumors about Tommy's future for the last five or 10 years, and speculation that he would manage in many different cities. I told a writer a month ago that, 'If you could buy stock in Tommy's future, you should buy all you could.' We're delighted that the management team here will remain intact."

Lasorda, 62, has been a member of the Dodgers organization for 41 years. He has managed the team to two World Series titles, four National League pennants and six NL West Division championships. He also has managed the team in 2,103 games through Sunday, placing him third on the club's all-time list behind Walter Alston and Wilbert Robinson.



In the days leading up to Friday's opening match between Argentina and Cameroon, the International Herald Tribune will be assessing the 24 teams in the tournament, group by group, plus by the rosters of each team's players. In addition there will be television schedules by region, and the latest news from the World Cup sites.

The Going Word in Baseball: Retaliate

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tim Lincecum fires a pitch over Mel Hall's head. Greg Harris plants a pitch in Kevin Elster's back. Ken Patterson buries a pitch in Jeffrey Leonard's ribs.

Like Boston's Roger Clemens, who nailed Stan Jefferson with the second pitch of the game Sunday night in Cleveland, Drummond, Harris and Patterson did not suddenly lose their control.

The pitchers traveled their intended trajectories, each carried a message: Stop trying to show us up.

Players and managers are sensitive about actions of other teams' players and managers that they perceive are meant to show them up or rub in a large lead.

And for all the attention given to brushback pitches and bench-clearing brawls, it is often the rub-in gesture that starts it all.

Some recent developments serve as illustrations of these actions.

On Friday, Tony Pena of Boston got a big hit off Cleveland's Doug Jones and was then brushed back by Jones on Saturday.

On May 23, Hall, a Yankee outfielder with an abrasive personality, hit a home run against the Minnesota Twins, and in the time he took to run around the bases, it seemed the space shuttle could have orbited the earth.

The day before, when the Twins were in Baltimore, the Orioles' manager, Frank Robinson, called for a sacrifice bunt in the sixth inning with a 9-2 lead.

Last month, with the New York Mets leading San Diego, 11-0, in the eighth inning, Elster swung at a 3-0 pitch from Calvin Schiraldi.

The misperceptions generally fall into two categories, individual and team.

No one likes a player who puts out some sort of show after he hits a home run or strikes out a batter.

A team losing by a large margin doesn't appreciate certain moves by the leading team in the later innings: bunting for a hit or a sacrifice, stealing, hitting-and-running, swinging at 3-0 pitches. All are moves by which the team ahead appears to be rubbing it in.

Managers, however, seem to have greater justification for their tactics than a player has for his antics.

If they tell me they won't try to score any more runs, I won't try to score," Robinson said of opposing teams. "You don't know how many runs you need until the game is over."



Roger Clemens and other pitchers hurl message-bearing fastballs.

Hall's head the next time Hall batted, let him know how he felt about his interminable trot (clocked at 31 seconds).

"It's kind of bush and it's designed to show up your opponents," Andy MacPhail, the Twins' general manager, said of Hall's slow trot.

"I'm not saying this is the right thing," he added, "but in baseball the inevitable response is what in fact happened the next time out and that was a fastball at the ears."

Last season the Chicago White Sox didn't appreciate Leonard's "one-flap down" home-run trot — one arm straight out, the other at his side — and they let the Mariners' outfielder know, via Patterson's pitch, at an appropriate time in a subsequent game.

Another time, a White Sox coach, Terry Bevington, jumped Don Slaught after the Yankees' catcher twice tried to bunt in the seventh inning of a rain-delayed game the Yankees led, 7-2.

The Mets, in their arrogant, winning days, ridiculed opposing players with their overdone curtain calls, but the offenders weren't made targets of high inside pitches.

Elster, on the other hand, took a swing in the back the day after he swung at a 3-0 pitch last weekend.

Tom Trebelhorn, manager of the Milwaukee Brewers, took exception to the finishing touch Deion Sanders of the Yankees put on his first major-league home run last season.

As Sanders reached the plate, he stopped and, with his posterior facing Bryan Clutterbuck, the pitcher, he bent over and tied his shoe.

"Professional athletes are more and more getting into the entertainment business," Trebelhorn said, speaking of players' antics.

"It used to be you played the game hard, with intensity and intelligence, and the final score and the standings were the focal point," he added. "Our whole society has changed to an in-your-face philosophy and we're part of it."

Trebelhorn, however, had mixed feelings on what teams can, or should do, with a large lead.

The stolen base or the sacrifice bunt with an already large lead is not so blatantly obnoxious, the manager suggested. The problem is apparently that baseball has no Amy Vanderbilt etiquette book.

This is the way Trebelhorn views such situations: "You do what you think is right and as long as it's within the way you always play the game, it's O.K. with me."

Tom Kelly, the Minnesota manager, who witnessed Hall's trot and the Orioles' 9-2 sacrifice bunt, didn't care for either.

"Is that the longest in the Guinness book? It must be," Kelly said of Hall's run. "We were all shocked when it was happening. The man hit the back out of the baseball. But we have our style of play in Minneapolis and that's not it."

The night before, Robinson had Rene Gonzalez, a .200 hitter, sacri-

fice a runner to second, setting up the Orioles' 10th run.

"Each manager has his own style of play," Kelly said. "Apparently, Frank deemed it necessary to bunt to get another run. I guess he felt some type of respect for our offensive team or some kind of disrespect for his player. He has his own way of operating."

Kelly's guideline is to try for a five-run lead so a grand slam can't tie the game.

"Greg Gagne bunted in Detroit against Jack Morris when we had a four-run lead in the seventh inning or so," Kelly said. "Jack got real upset that I bunted. He looked right at me. I'm trying to get five runs. He had made Gagne look like in two at-bats, I understood what he was thinking. He figured four was enough, but I didn't."

In the same way, Robinson didn't think he had enough runs against the Twins.

"The name of the game is scoring runs," Robinson said. "The game is not over until you have one more run than the other team and the game is completely over. That's the way I look at it."

The Twins gained some measure of satisfaction last week against the Orioles, beating them, 12-3, and, according to MacPhail, taking extra bases and scoring extra runs in the seventh and eighth.

Robinson had no problem with the Twins' play, he prefers it to what he calls "passive" baseball, the view that says a team should stop trying to score at a certain point.

While Robinson rejects whatever criticism others aim at him for his strategy, he acknowledges that some individuals, like Hall, can be irritating.

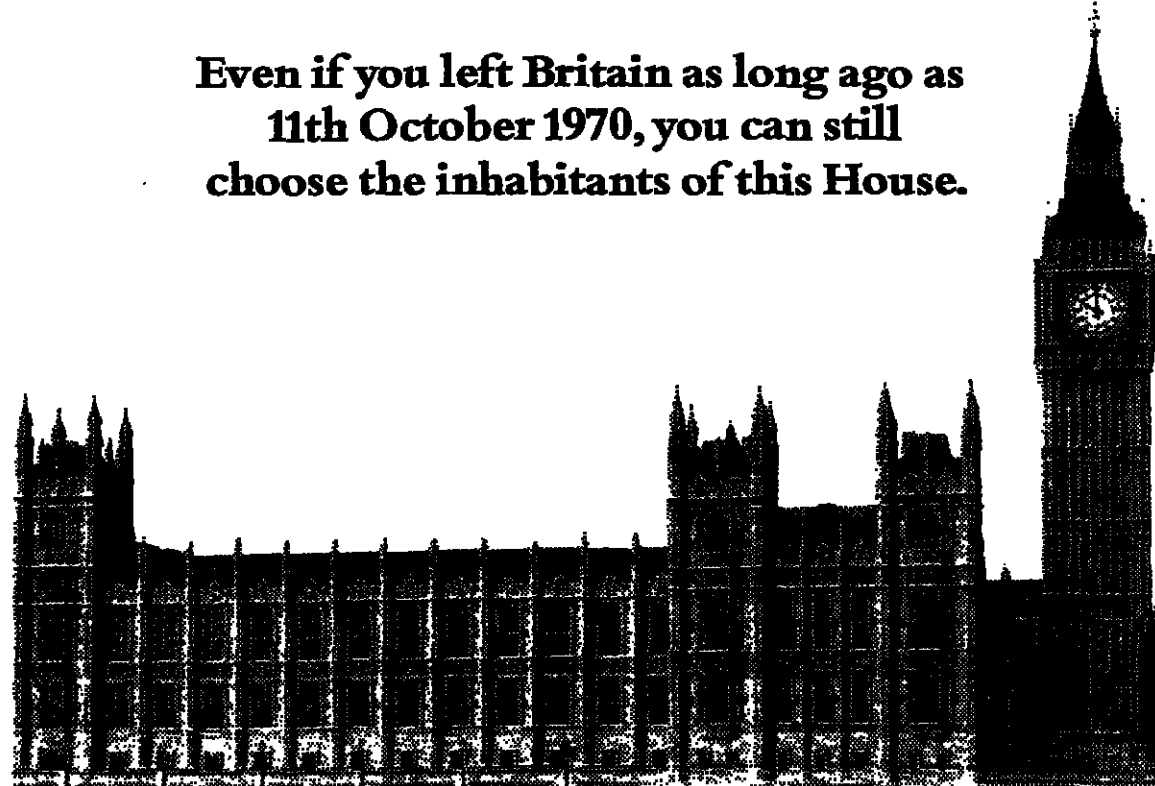
"There's a lot of guys who irritate people with things they do," he said. "Players today are just very animated. I think a lot of that is uncalculated. When you hit a home run, you should circle the bases and go back to the dugout. You make a nice play, you don't need to be holding up your hand."

And many people in uniform also don't care for the antics of pitchers like Pascual Perez and Juan Beneguer after they strike out a batter: the finger pointing, the glove slapping, the jumping around. When Joaquin Andujar pitched not long ago, he would use his finger to "shoot" a hitter after he struck him out, then blow the "smoke" away.

"Sure they irritate people," Robinson said, "and what can the hitter do? If he charges the mound, if he throws his bat, he gets thrown out of the game. The hitter shows the pitcher up or irritates him, he throws at him. It's not fair."

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An El Dorado Rises, As High as \$8 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

other misadventures of living in cities that often resemble construction sites, and will be paying for the cost of the infrastructure for years to come.

Also standing to lose are some of the Italian companies donating services and staff to the event, who fear that any public-relations benefits they stood to gain will be destroyed by bad publicity about the cost overruns and delays in the construction work.

Nonetheless, potential winners would appear to be as abundant as the World Cup-linked marketing schemes that have sprouted like weeds on an unused playing field.

In fact, even the playing field is for sale. Patches of turf from Olympic Stadium in Rome, where the championship game will be played, will be laminated in plastic and

lusconi insists that they will not get any bonuses from him and that his companies will not benefit from their playing in the tournament, whose games will be broadcast in Italy by his state-owned rival, RAI.

"What is really important," says Berlusconi, "is that it will bring Italy into the homes of TV viewers around the world. It's a unique opportunity for publicizing the country."

Only time will tell how profitable that publicity will be. More immediately, the World Cup will certainly make a cash profit for the tournament's private-sector organizers, which will turn it over to the Italian soccer federation. Conservative estimates run at about \$81 million, about half of what was made by the hugely successful Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1984.

The buck hardly stops there. Television rights for the 32 games have brought in more than \$70 million for FIFA, soccer's international governing body, which is based in Zurich. FIFA, the Federation of International Football Associations, says it will use that money, plus its cut of ticket sales, and part of the proceeds from advertising rights, to support soccer teams around the world.

In addition, retail sales of souvenirs and other official products linked to the cup should total \$1.3 billion, based on Telemundi's estimates of its royalties. Millions more could be made by black market knock-offs of the official products, or those that only unofficially link themselves to the games, such as a new cigarette launched by the state tobacco monopoly. The cigarette, called "Mondial," a homonym for the Italian name of the tournament, bears a soccer ball on the package.

Ticket sales are expected to bring in roughly \$163 million. Tourists coming to Italy especially for the World Cup should spend about \$300 million in the country's hotels, restaurants and shops, the Tourism Ministry estimates.

And even if they don't get bonuses from Berlusconi, the players on the Italian team won't go home hungry. They have been promised bonuses by the national soccer federation that range from \$200,000 each, if the team makes the semifinals, to about \$400,000 each, if it wins the championship.

The biggest chunk of money, by far, is coming from the Italian state, which is financing the refurbishing of 10 stadiums and the building of two new ones. In addition, the state is paying for dozens of such infrastructure projects as new rail links, subways, parking lots and wider highways.

Many of the projects were under consideration even before Italy de-



Workmen were still laboring on Olympic Stadium in Rome, where the World Cup championship game will be played, in late April.

cided to bid for the championship. Italian officials say, but the World Cup has acted as a goad for Parliament to get the projects under way.

In all, according to Carmelo Conte, the minister for urban affairs, spending will total \$4.39 billion, nearly double the amount initially earmarked by the government of Ciriaco De Mita in 1983.

That is slightly more than the amount of tax increases recently announced by the Italian government in an attempt to keep its budget deficit from exceeding targets.

Disaster stories abound. When the long-awaited rail link between Rome's Fiumicino airport and the center of the city was inaugurated May 29, it was discovered that the platform had been built too wide to permit the cars to leave the station.

In Turin, a professor of sociology was paid more than \$40,000 to come up with a list of possible names for the new stadium. The winner: Des Alpes.

In Genoa, refurbishing costs for the stadium went from initial projections of about \$36 million to more than \$97 million. Naples estimates that its citizens will be paying for the World Cup-related building until the year 2010.

How could the costs exceed estimates by so much? That's what Gianni Rivera would like to know, too. A star on Italy's World Cup team in 1970, he is now a member of Parliament and has requested a government investigation of the cost overruns.

"Doubling or tripling of costs seems excessive to me," he says. "Either the people managing the projects are incompetent or there

was something wrong with their estimates in the first place."

"It's a typical Italian phenomenon," Leonardo Coen says with a shrug.

A journalist at the daily La Repubblica who has followed the financial side of the World Cup, Coen adds, "People bid low to get the job, then at the last minute say they can't finish without more money. So finishing the stadium becomes an emergency and they receive the money without going through the normal government controls."

Some see more sinister reasons for the overruns.

"The Mafia is going to end up with their pockets full because of the World Cup," says Sergio Rovasio, an official of the leftist European Federalist Party.

At least one Mafia-linked incident has been reported. In mid-May, four men were arrested in Milan after they demanded protection money from the manager of a hotel being built for the World Cup. Police said one of the men is related to a noted Calabrian Mafia clan.

Italian officials try to play down such incidents.

"The things that matter for the games, directly, will be done on time," asserts Carlo Tognoli, the minister for tourism, citing the work on the 12 stadiums and a new communications center for the RAI, which, having been chosen by the government as Italy's telecaster of the games, is also responsible for coordinating telecasts to the rest of the world. The broadcast center alone cost \$487 million.

"Once the games begin, everyone will forget the polemics," says Tog-

noli. But, he concedes, the new hotels intended to accommodate World Cup visitors, for which his ministry is contributing \$360 million, will not be completed until after the tournament. And, he adds, even existing hotels in many places — Rome is an exception — have been disappointed by the number of tourists who made advance reservations.

In the meantime, though, businesses such as Cagella, a subsidiary of Fiat, and another construction company, Aqua Marcia SpA, which are working on some of the stadium projects, are not the only ones seeing their cash flow enhanced by the World Cup.

About 40 companies have signed up for rights to use the Ciao mascot, at a cost of anywhere from \$200,000 to \$1 million, plus 10 percent of wholesale sales, according to Telemundi's president, Stein.

Take the lettuce licensee, Floriano De Angeli, the farmer near Pavia, not far from Milan, reasons that putting the World Cup mascot — a red, green and white stick figure with a soccer ball for a head — on plastic packs of prepared salads will entice Italian youths into eating more vegetables.

Or Surace SpA of Moncalieri, near Turin. The company, which makes wheel chairs, has bought the right to be the official supplier of wheelchairs to the World Cup, to help the handicapped get around the stadiums.

There are World Cup toothpicks. World Cup lawn mowers and World Cup bathroom tiles, in addition to the usual assortment of key rings, warm-up suits and duffel bags.

Beckenbauer Sees A Germany Victory

By Rick Smith

FRANKFURT — West Germany, which lost to Argentina in the World Cup championship game in Mexico four years ago, will have a better team this time in Italy.

The authority for that assessment is Franz Beckenbauer, the West German team's manager then and now, one of the giants of soccer and a man long rumored to be going to the United States to help prepare that country's national team for '94, when America will play host to the World Cup for the first time.

His most unpleasant news for opponents this year around came following a recent day of practice. "We have better players this time and the cooperation is better," he said, following up on earlier comments, made on television, that "we can beat any other team, perhaps with the exception of Italy."

The chief problem with the West German team four years ago, although it surprised many by finishing second, was that it was ridden with factions and cliques, Beckenbauer said. "There were too many different groups, a group from Bavaria and one from Cologne and so on. This team is like a family."

"Our team's average age is about 27 and that's about the best you can get for a national team," an excellent blend of youth and experience. "We have no injuries, the team spirit is good and the will is there."

And in a burst of public confidence rare for Beckenbauer, he added: "Other teams are not stronger than we are, and we can beat them all."

Beckenbauer, himself, has given his players another reason to triumph in July: If they do, he would become the first man to win a championship as both a player and a manager.

"Der Kaiser," as he came to be nicknamed, has dominated the sport in West Germany for much of the past two decades, once being voted the country's most popular figure. He was widely hailed as the best defender in the world, played in 103 international matches, captained the 1974 world championship team and, along the way, was a major reason Bayern München brought home three European Cups. The media, both East and West, simply refer to him as Der Kaiser, "the Emperor."

But the tournament in Italy is to be his last with the national side. "My job in Germany will be finished after the World Cup," said Beckenbauer, who, at age 44, will pass the baton to his long-time associate, Berti Vogts.

Before taking charge of the national team in 1984, Beckenbauer finished his playing career with a lucrative stint, from 1977 to 1980, with the New York Cosmos of the now-gone North American Soccer League. It has been rumored in soccer circles for several months that he will accept a multi-million-dollar offer to coach, or in some other way prepare, the U.S. team for 1994.

But Beckenbauer, as controlled in an interview as he was on the playing field, has dodged questions on that subject with an agility that would make Rudolf Nureyev proud.

He has said he will take a job as a marketing executive with the West German team, while adding: "But I don't know what will happen in a few months. I might get the urge to be near a soccer field again."

He does not know what he will do in the long run, he said, but he might consider returning to the United States.

"There are possibilities in the U.S. and maybe there is something for me to do for the U.S. in the next World Cup in 1994," he added. But asked if he would be interested in becoming the coach of the U.S. team, which will get an automatic berth in the tournament finals as the host, he replied: "No, not the coach."

Asked previously about a role in getting the U.S. team ready for '94, he said: "If the Americans ask me, I will think it over well and it's entirely possible that I go over there for a couple of years."

Referring to a period when the New York Jet set adopted the clean-cut superstar with the cherubic face, he said: "I had a great time in America and it was probably the best time in my life."

"To be in America once in a while for a couple of months or perhaps half a year would be perfect. But I don't know about living there forever. I'm more a European."

If he does go to the United States, Beckenbauer would be relinquishing any part in the forming of the first postwar all-German team. And reunification, he said, will give Germany a more powerful national team — More powerful than the one that, apparently, he thinks can win this year's World Cup.

"Our selection will be much stronger than before because the East Germans have quite good teams and very good players," he said.

Which could pose a dilemma that even the nimble Franz Beckenbauer might stumble over should this year's team not win the championship: With an improved model, would he pass up a shot at making history in 1994?

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- ☐ C the source of your business success

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- ☐ A the staff coffee break is over
- ☐ B your sales price approaches zero
- ☐ C you begin to talk to the customer

3. Customers always call when ... (check one)

- ☐ A you are out of stock
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(Watch for quiz N° 2)

In Italy It Is Calcio: A Kick From Soccer

By Clyde Haberman

ROME — Wednesday nights tend to be great for going out in Rome. The streets seem emptier than usual, the traffic less life-threatening, the restaurants less crowded, the waiters less frenetic.

Call it the "Uncle Miltie Syndrome." Americans on the far side of 40 can remember suffering from it in the 1950s, the early days of television, when the comedian Milton Berle owned Tuesday night and everyone stayed home to watch his show.

In Italy, they call it calcio. Soccer. Wednesday nights are often given to the important televised games, and Italians stick to their screens, glued to the action, leaving the streets to foreigners and other phantoms.

The national sport? The national religion is more like it, and it is about to reach fundamentalist fervor now that the World Cup tournament is opening in 12 Italian cities more or less ready for the onslaught of hundreds of thousands of fans.

Of course, soccer is big-time in many other places as well. But the enthusiasm for it here in Italy has long had a special intensity. You don't need to be a degree-laden sociologist to figure that out. Just stroll a beach on a Sunday afternoon, when most league matches are played, and notice the men, radios glued to ears, ignoring the bikini. Just watch young Italians after their team has won, cruising the streets through the night, honking car horns, waving banners and making hand gestures, both celebratory and obscene.

"Soccer," says Giorgio Chinaglia, a former top player who is now chairman of the Lazio team, "is a safety valve for the nation." ITALIANS certainly spend enough for this outlet. Last year, 12 million of them attended the matches of the top two divisions' teams, feeding an economic engine valued at more than \$2.5 billion a year. That figure includes on-the-books items like gate receipts and food and souvenir sales, but it leaves out the billions of dollars that are wagered illegally each year and the intangible, yet potent, publicity value of soccer in selling everything from cars to razor blades.

In the Fascist era, soccer went hand in hand with nationalism, says Antonio Ghirelli, who has written for years on the history of the sport in Italy. After World War II, Ghirelli observed recently, overt displays of patriotism fell out of fashion with one notable exception: soccer. "It's a national passion, like melodrama was in the 1800s," he said.

Perhaps even stronger than nationalism is fan identification with the local team, a phenomenon known in Italian as *campanilismo*. If it's good for the home team, it's good, period, even if it means reaching outside Italy for help. How else can one explain why Neapolitan fans tolerate the petulant, yet immensely talented Diego Maradona of Argentina, star of the Napoli team?

There was a good example of *campanilismo* a few weeks ago when Giovanni Agnelli plucked Roberto Baggio from the Fiorentina team of Florence for his Juventus club in Turin.

Agnelli, president of Fiat, is one of the most powerful men in the country and as close to a royal as republican Italy can get. He would seem to have more to think about than young men in short pants kicking a ball across a field. But soccer is the real king here, and Baggio is a full-throated superstar. To get him, Agnelli paid \$13 million, a record price for a soccer player.

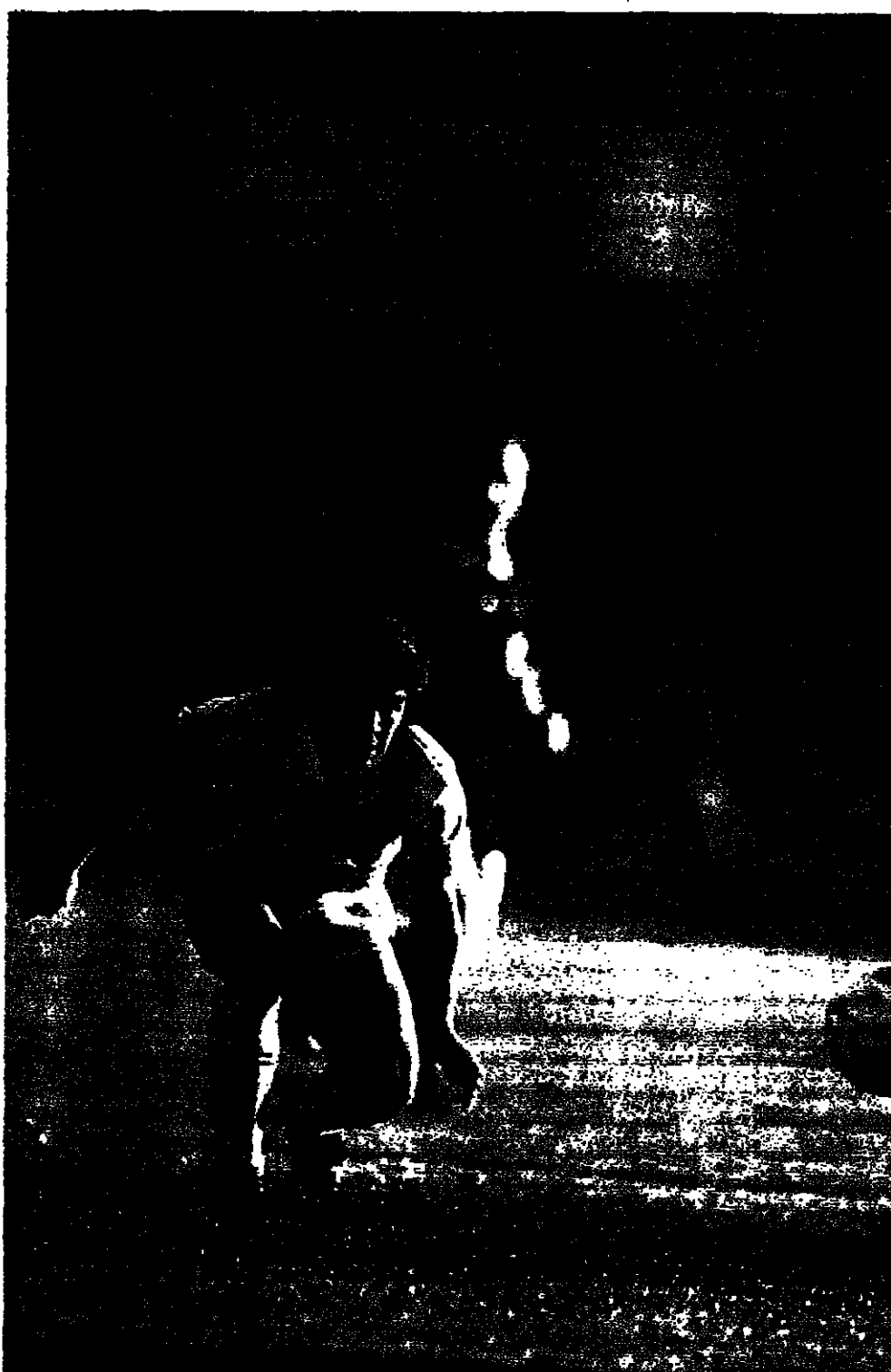
In Florence, the fans went nuts. They were already known for being more violence-prone than counterparts elsewhere in Italy, and some of them reinforced that reputation by rioting outside Fiorentina headquarters. The national team, with Baggio as a member, felt the heat while practicing for the World Cup finals at a sports complex outside Florence. Inside Fiorentina's dispirited training sessions to such an extent that the squad felt compelled to shut its doors to the public.

Italy's social problems are not left outside soccer-field gates.

An important issue of the last few years has been a resurgence of traditional hostility between the prosperous Italian north and the hard-scrabble south. Anti-southern feeling is running conspicuously high in and around Milan, where a standard joke holds that North Africa begins just south of Tuscany. Only a lot of Milanese aren't joking when they say it. They and others contributed to the strong showing in recent local elections by a young political party demanding autonomy from Rome.

None of this, though, would have come as a surprise to anyone who had been to San Siro stadium in Milan last winter. There, local fans greeted the Napoli team one Sunday with a large banner that said: "Fidder: Do to the Neapolitans what you did to the Jews." It turned into a national scandal, prompting soccer officials to bar the guilty fans from San Siro for the rest of the season.

YET FOR all the blatant passion, Italy does not live with the raw soccer brutality that plagues, say, Britain or the Netherlands.



Diego Maradona of Argentina, star of the Napoli team and a rich man about to become much richer.

lands. Sure, there are fights at stadiums and even an occasional murder. But there isn't the mindless violence that spills across the streets of England and that young hooligans threaten to bring to Sardinia, where, because of them, the English team has been exiled for the early rounds of the World Cup.

Unfortunately, Italian soccer passion also does not translate into conspicuous efficiency. Despite the important showcase that the World Cup offers the country and despite the years that Italy has had to get ready, as the days wind down the race is still on to complete the sta-

diums. Key workers — train mechanics, hotel employees, television technicians, policemen — are threatening to go on strike during the games. Many ancillary construction projects are still gaping holes, and, most likely, no one will ever figure out the true value of cost overruns and contract ripoffs.

Then again, all this is old hat in Italy, just another confirmation for Italians that the state doesn't work right and never will. Most people here no doubt agreed with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti when he told a group of American reporters recently that — "thank goodness,"

he said — the fate of the national team does not depend on the government.

But as sure as there are winners and losers, most Italians also will forget just about every one of these fiascos should their team win the championship, which is a good possibility. Antonio Ghirelli is convinced that amnesia will set in even sooner.

"It will all be forgotten," he predicted, "the moment the finals begin."

Clyde Haberman is The New York Times' bureau chief in Rome.

Pity Not the Poor Players

By Barry James

PARIS — Players on teams that do well in the World Cup — and even some of those who merely make it to the first whistle in the championship round — will likely to reap heavy rewards.

The Italians may never have to tie on another boot if they win the tournament on their home soil: they have been promised bonuses totaling more than \$400,000 a man for winning, even before any sponsorship deals.

The Italians took home \$200,000 apiece for winning the 1982 World Cup in Spain. On a lesser scale of rewards, Argentina's players earned about \$80,000 each for winning the tournament in Mexico City four years ago, including a bonus from their soccer federation and profits from a movie called "Heroes" about their exploits.

The United Arab Emirates, the smallest country in population ever to make the World Cup, is paying its stars the equivalent of \$170,000 each from the armed forces' budget merely for qualifying. And then there are lavish gifts from sheikhs and other wealthy fans. The national soccer federation will pay the Emiratis players \$13,500 for each game they win and half that for a draw. In the extremely unlikely event that they walk off with the cup, President Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, has promised the players an "Arabian nights vacation."

Even the Soviet Union is offering capitalist-style inducements. Its players will each receive a \$30,000 bonus, in hard currency, if they win.

A spokesman for the U.S. Soccer Federation, based in Colorado Springs, said bonuses would be paid but declined to say how much. Players under contract with the federation receive salaries of \$25,000 to \$40,000 a year, but some have declined to sign the contracts because it would make them ineligible to strike deals with European clubs if they do well in Rome.

Still, the United States will stage the next World Cup in 1994, and thereby increase the amount of money available to its players. Some could end up signing lucrative deals with Coca Cola and Gillette, which are major sponsors of FIFA, the international soccer federation.

FIFA, which is based in Zurich, takes a share of all ticket sales, and part of the proceeds from television and advertising rights. In turn, it passes part of this money on to the national soccer federations.

Each national team gets \$176,991 for preparation and \$460,176 for every game it plays. Each will play at least three games.

FIFA also pays all travel costs and a daily allowance of \$7,080 a team from four days before the

tournament begins to two days after the team is ousted from the competition.

With an average 40 players and officials on each team, that works out to \$177 a person a day. Not that most delegations have to worry much about paying for their hotels and food. For months, Italian towns and cities promoting themselves as training sites were falling over each other to land a team and all the publicity this would entail.

The German-speaking Alto Adige region, for example, allotted more than \$600,000 to promote the stay of the West German soccer squad, in hopes of making the area more attractive to German tourists.

The Udine region provided the Spanish team 10 days of luxurious accommodation in the mountain resort of Tarvisio, and a further three weeks on the Italian Riviera. The only obligation: that the players make a few visits to local industries.

Exactly how much players get in bonuses is something that some soccer federations keep close to the vest.

In Colombia, money is a touchy subject these days, because of suspicions that much of the funds flowing through the clubs comes from the drug rings. The Colombian team received a princely \$2.2 million to prepare for the cup, according to published reports, but it also has had to contend with death threats from a group calling itself *Purge Colombian Soccer*. It wants the national team to drop players belonging to four clubs that the group says are financed by the cocaine barons.

In impoverished Romania, the president-elect, Ion Iliescu, sent his nation's players off to Italy with a promise to "compensate them as other people do." But he did not quote an amount.

And in the new mood of austerity, the Romanian players are anxious to ally any suspicion that they did well under the ousted Ceausescu. Gheorghe Hagi, the team's star midfielder, who recently signed a contract to move to Real Madrid, said that under the old regime he received only "enough to buy a coat."

Several of the teams promise their players sliding-scale bonuses. The English, for example, will collect \$16,900 each if they clear the first round and additional payments of as much as \$118,550 if they win, half provided by the national Football Association and half by a players' pool from endorsement money. The Scottish association is promising a \$59,290 bonus for a victory.

The West Germans will get \$12,000 each for clearing the first round and additional bonuses up to a maximum of \$73,000. They

also received an assured \$23,900 in sponsorship money even before arriving in Italy, and they take 60 percent of all World Cup sponsorship contracts signed by their federation, as well as the proceeds from a record they made with the pop star Udo Jurgens.

Dutch players, too, were complaining about the relatively paltry \$35,000 they were each promised for a victory and managed to have that figure upgraded to more than \$65,000. Even so, their brilliant striker, Ruud Gullit, criticized the Royal Dutch Soccer Federation for offering "the lowest players' bonuses around." He and fellow stars Marco van Basten and Frank Rijkaard — all millionaires — said they will give their shares to their teammates if they win.

In Brazil, the soccer confederation signed a major deal with the PepsiCo Co., but agreed to pay players only \$7,000 if they won the cup. In retaliation, the players recently posed for team pictures while their hands covering a sponsor's name on their warmup suits and practiced with their shorts, also bearing the sponsor's name, inside out.

The confederation then agreed to pay the team members 25 percent of the money remaining after it had met the cost of preparing and sending the team to Italy.

Cameroun's players, who will kick off the tournament in Milan against the defending world champion, Argentina, can look forward to a bonus of \$15,000 each in the unlikely event they win the cup. If they succeed in holding Argentina to a draw, or even winning, they are certain to come home heroes, said a diplomat in the soccer-mad capital of Yaounde.

The promise of big transfer fees and endorsements for those who make their mark at the tournament are probably a bigger inducement to players than the officially pledged bonuses. After the 1982 tournament, Paolo Rossi, the star of the Italian team, signed endorsement contracts for \$2 million.

For Diego Maradona of Napoli, the world's highest paid soccer player, any bonus he gets for playing for Argentina is likely to be mere icing on the cake. But Maradona, 29, is likely to become an even hotter property if he turns in a fine performance.

And whatever the professional players pick up during the month-long tournament will be in addition to their normal club salaries, which will continue to be paid during the World Cup. Maradona earns \$152,463.80 a month.

Barry James is a correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

WORLD CUP WARM-UP

FIFA Orders Crackdown on Fouling

ROME (AP) — FIFA ordered referees Monday to expel any player who commits an intentional foul to keep an opponent from scoring on a breakaway.

The new directive was one of five issued by FIFA in an apparent effort to clean up the style of play in time for the World Cup championship. "We hope it will work. It is a deterrent," said Harry Cavan, chairman of FIFA's technical committee.

The directives provide referees with strict guidelines for interpreting international soccer's longstanding rules, and must be obeyed. The five new directives take effect immediately and are part of the soccer federation's attempt to reverse a trend of low-scoring games. "Considering that the World Cup is virtually the showcase of international football, FIFA insists that the directives... are implemented," the soccer federation said in a statement issued in Rome.

The four other directives are aimed at speeding up play, making sure players are "respectably dressed" and keeping players from celebrating too much after scoring. FIFA said it was issuing the new directives "to deal effectively with certain unlawful practices which harm our sport and undermine the spirit of fair play."

Strikes by Railway Workers Barred

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's transport minister ordered railway staff on Monday to cancel strikes planned for the first week of the World Cup soccer finals.

Minister Carlo Bernini issued work orders to station masters who had called a 24-hour strike from Tuesday to push for new contract negotiations, a spokesman said. He said a work order would also be sent later on Monday to railway engineers who were also pressing for talks and had called a 24-hour stoppage from Wednesday.

A union representative at Florence's Uffizi art gallery said the museum's entire staff would strike for 24 hours on Thursday and for two hours every Sunday for the whole month of June to demand new contracts and pay increases.

Museum guards at Milan's Brera museum have been on strike for the past week to push for higher wages and have voted to strike on Thursday, the day before the month-long spectacular kicks off in the city with an Argentina-Cameroon game. Air traffic controllers in Rome have withdrawn a threat to strike for two hours daily from June 7-12.

Tickets Said to Be 92% Sold Out

ROME (AP) — The head of the local World Cup organizing committee said Monday that 92 percent of the tickets for the 52-match tournament have been sold.

Luca di Montezemolo, the general director of the organizing committee, said that all available tickets for matches in Rome, Cagliari and Palermo had been sold out and that 95 percent of the seats in Milan had been sold.

"We have set aside some tickets for the matches in Cagliari to leave a sort of cordon of security between different groups of fans," he said.

Jürgen Kohler, the West German defender, injured his right hamstring and had to leave the team's training session Monday. Team officials said

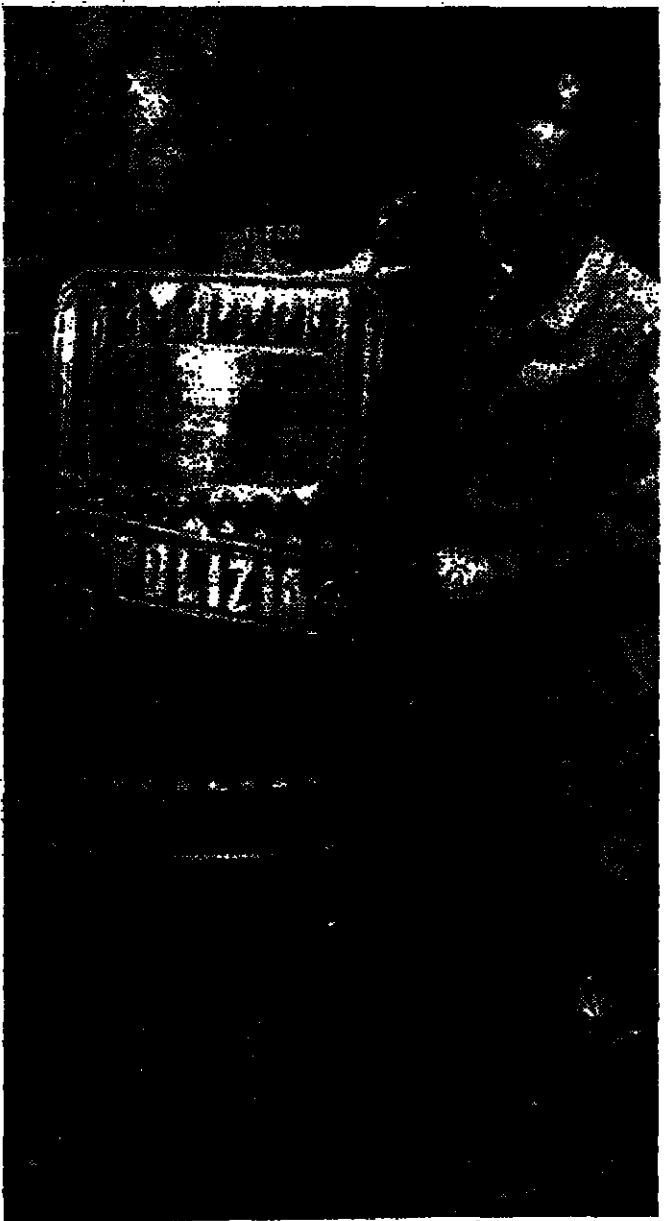
it was still too early to say how serious the injury was and whether Kohler would have to rest. (AP)

Mo Johnston, Scotland's striker, was declared fit Monday to play in the cup. He tore stomach muscles in a warmup match in Malta last week and was believed to be unlikely to be able to take part in the tournament. (AP)

The Netherlands continued its buildup to the tournament with a 2-0 victory Sunday over Yugoslavia. Frank Rijkaard and Marco van Basten scored after a scoreless first half. (AP)

Tele Monte Carlo, a privately owned television station, Monday launched a one-hour news broadcast devoted entirely to the World Cup. The station said it was the first television newscast to be dedicated entirely to the World Cup in Italy. (AP)

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times



Security forces such as these are being deployed by Italian officials in an effort to prevent rioting by hooligans, especially feared from British and Dutch fans on Sardinia, and attacks by terrorists, of which there have been rumors, at the World Cup matches.

A Time for Games, and a Time to Reflect

(Continued from Page 28)

nation to place spontaneity above speed, stamina and strength.

You will notice that I haven't discussed the Pope's other word, "commercialization." I am not going to, not before a ball is kicked, not before the commercial circus forces itself upon us, as it surely will.

Instead, how about you and me becoming children for a while? Playing games is, after all, what sport is about.

Inside the pressures is a childish dream of making it from nowhere, often from poverty, to the glory of the world's most glamorous stage.

The best play is child's play because, in the moment of creation,

adult rationale, adult inhibition, is tossed aside. And we who only stand, or sit, and watch are grown up playing children too.

Unless we are seduced, corrupted by the barren notion of winner-take-all, we hope to witness play, not war games.

We want hooligans and terrorists to give this one a miss. We want to see victory and defeat accepted for the imposters Rudyard Kipling said they were.

We want players to forget dollar signs and we ask bankers, lawyers, politicians and parasites to crawl back into their woodwork.

We want television to relay every valuable movement, every drop of passion, but to remember that it is

the eye, the transmitter, not the maker or the time keeper.

Oh, and we want fair play. We want those millionaire players to knuckle down, to stretch nerve and sinew but to allow the likes of Maradona or Gullit to grace the occasion without trying to kneecap them.

Taken leave of our senses? Probably. But somewhere, sometime in the next 52 matches, someone will contrive to make our world exactly what we want from it.

Pleasure always comes at a World Cup. The trick is to be there. For all the dark forces of our existence, sport is nothing if the human spirit does not transcend the dull predictability of life.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times



Pelé's Children: Soccer in U.S. Is Not Only Alive but Thriving

By Clive Gammon

NEW YORK — They are young — their average age is no more than 23 — and they look and act more like a group of excited Eagle Scouts than hardened, world-weary pros. They make up the U.S. national soccer team that competes in the finals of the 1990 World Cup, and it wouldn't be overfanciful to call them Pelé's Children.

That's because they are the inheritors of that strange phenomenon in American sport that straddled the late 1970s and the early '80s: the rocketing rise, fueled by Pelé himself, and the vertiginous descent of the North American Soccer League.

Sure, once the league was defunct the franchise owners licked their wounds and most of the over-the-hill mercenaries who were the pros of the NASL headed back to Germany, Brazil, Portugal or wherever, or stayed to play indoor, or junk, soccer. But what did stay alive — as a blundering, amorphous, nearsighted giant, but still alive, indeed growing prodigiously — was the game itself.

The United States is still without a significant pro soccer league — the Washington Stars of the grandiose named American Professional Soccer League drew fewer than 1,000 spectators to a high school field in the nation's capital the other day. But the U.S. Soccer Federation, which governs the sport, has more than two million registered players, and that is perhaps just 10 percent of the total number of players in the country.

And out of all these, 22 are representing their country in Italy.

NO ONE expects them to go far. One London bookie has been offering not overly generous odds of 5,000 to 1 against the absurdity of their actually winning the championship, and a contemptuous 11-10 that they will not score a goal before they are eliminated in the first round.

Lately, though there have been signs that the bookie could lose a pound or two on that second bet.

Certainly the U.S. team managed to scratch through the last of its regional qualifying rounds virtually on defense — it scored just six goals in eight games. And as it moved into this spring's phase of warmup matches, things got no better. The team was crushed, 3-0, in California by a half-strength Soviet side, and mangled, too, by Hungary and East Germany when the Americans ventured a short tour in Europe. Back home again, they did score four times against an Iceland side that lacked most of its regulars. And last week in Liech-

tenstein, they won a warmup match by the score of 4-1.

Far more convincingly, though, on May 9 in Hershey, Pennsylvania, the team beat a tough Polish national side, 3-1. The Americans will play three first-round games in Italy, so the London bookie's offer of paying out at odds of 9-2 if they can score twice in three games suddenly looks to be a better than-sporting chance.

And a true optimist might see the best chance of those goals coming

There is still no significant pro soccer league, but there are more than two million registered players, and that is perhaps just 10 percent of the total number in the country.

in the first match, on June 10 in Florence, against Czechoslovakia.

Admittedly, it would be for a negative reason: the Czechs are a team divided. Neither of their acknowledged stars, striker Ivo Krmáček and midfielder Luboš Kubík, played in a single qualifying game, having defected in 1988. All the same, they were selected for the World Cup side, hence the anger in the Czech rank-and-file.

For U.S. fans, their team's main goal-scoring hopes must rest with Peter Vermes, the strong, tall forward whose experience with the Dutch league club Volendam gives him a degree of sophistication rare for the Americans. But there's also Eric Wynalda, who is typical of the team in that he's a 20-year-old col-

legian, at San Diego State. Cynics keep saying that the United States may not have the best footballers but it certainly has the best educated team.

Bruce Murray, a veteran of 24, could be a U.S. scoring hero, too, while Paul Caligiuri, who scored that famous qualifying winner against Trinidad and Tobago, Tab Ramos and John Harkes can be dangerous on breakaways.

All of this, though, is speculation of the whistling-in-the-dark variety. In truth, the U.S. team lacks any kind of serious professional polish. The highest achievement of its coach, Bob Gansler, late central defender for the Milwaukee Bavarians, was to win a high school championship in that city. Perhaps, though, the decision to appoint him as coach was logical, because this is still, basically, a learning team.

WHEN, IN their second game on June 14 in Rome, the Americans are thrown to the lions — in this case the Azzurri, the Italian team — their main concern, inevitably, will be to keep the score down. And this is where we may see in action the first genuine American soccer hero since the World Cup of 1950, when little Joe Gaetgens of New York headed in the goal that felled mighty England, 1-0. And that new hero is goalkeeper Tony Meola from Kearny, New Jersey, whose parents came over from Avelino, near Naples, back in the '50s.

In its third, and probably last, game, the U.S. team will have to face Austria, whose coach, Josef Hickersberger, speaking right after the American disaster against the Soviet team in California, said, "The U.S. presence in Italy is frankly useless." Well, by then it certainly might be academic. But useless? We will have to wait until the World Cup of 1994, to be held in the United States, to find out just how much the children of Pelé will have learned.

Clive Gammon is the soccer correspondent for Sports Illustrated magazine.



U.S. players working out: more like excited Eagle Scouts than hardened, world-weary pros.

A Time for Games, A Time to Reflect

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Soon, and at last, the ball will roll. The World Cup, no longer an occasion of sporting innocence, is about to dominate three-fifths of the world's television screens.

You need know or care little about soccer to appreciate that more than just a game is at stake. What is on trial here is the soul of humankind, the ability of nations to get through 52 matches without some disaffected hooligan or terrorist visiting death upon it.

Pope John Paul II has blessed the tournament. A genuine football man, with a more than passing interest in goalkeeping, the pontiff asks us to keep a perspective on this "game" in a world whose priorities are hunger and peace.

Not for the first time this Pope's finger touches the World Cup pulse.

This, he has said, is an opportunity to strengthen the human family. But he fears for sport's "obsessive search for wealth, commercialization, doping and other forms of fraud or violence."

In Milan's expanded 85,000-seat Giuseppe Meazza stadium on Friday, Diego Maradona, a follower of the Catholic faith, kicks off an intriguing opening contest: world champion Argentina versus Cameroon, champion of emerging Africa.

Now that Maradona has slimmed to his playing weight, now that his fluctuating spirit seems restored, he will be central once more to the largest television audience ever amassed.

Maradona, wonderful talent and wonderful cheat, embodies all that the Pope was speaking of. No player so obsessively seeks wealth. None has symbolized fraud more clearly than by his "hand of God" goal. None is more violently impaired on opponents' boots. And none has more regularly absorbed harmful drugs, albeit in his case the injections of painkillers that sport so iniquitously tolerates.

Poor, rich, remarkable Maradona. Lionized by FIFA as the perfect sportsman in 1986 — not his fault, said the game's rulers, if a referee failed to spot the hand that scored — he was castigated as "either mad or bad" by the same authority for suggesting the draw for the 1990 finals was manipulated.

Love him or loathe him, and it's possible to do both, Maradona is one game of soccer. Rumi, Gullit is the other. Marvelous compound of Caribbean flair and Dutch acumen that Gullit is, he's now tasing his astonishing anatomy back into shape after losing a year to knee injury.

□

But with 528 players registered, we should not be besotted by one or two stars transcending the event. The essence is teamwork, and it was Ferenc Puskas, a wily Hungarian, who spoke in 1956 of having artists who can play the piano, and athletes who can carry it for them.

That was the year, of course, when Hungarians fled Soviet tanks and Puskas, having been a part of the Magical Magyar team that re-cycled the way soccer was played, moved to Real Madrid.

Now the wheel is turning again, now the Soviet bloc is cracking up, and another symbol of East European repression, Gheorghe Hagi, is being freed from Romania. He has joined Real Madrid for a \$3.5 million transfer fee.

But first, Hagi captains Romania against the Soviet Union's team. Incredible how soccer's paths trace and sometimes go before history.

In the sport's own history, two nations have won the World Cup three times. Those two, Italy and Brazil, represent the divide of Europe and Latin America, a divide now crossed by Brazilians and Argentines and Uruguayans who, en masse, play in or near the land of lira.

All of the advantages, of climate, food and pace of life, are thus eroded. Italy, for all its passion for soccer, faces enemies from within — and the fervor that is supposed to be Italy's weapon is a fickle one, ever likely to turn from acclamation to derision.

The trouble is that winning has, rather stupidly, become even more important than playing the game. And stupid is the word when you consider that 166 nations enjoy this sport and that the 24 finalists who have won through to Italia '90 cannot all be *numero uno*.

Soccer has to embrace much more than a medal and a pot of gold. Throughout my experience, covering five World Cups, I have unashamedly gone where the Brazilian drum beats because I am a fantasist and because Brazilians weave more joy into performance than anyone else.

Holland is capable of soul moments, but Brazil, deep down and despite its new adoption of a European sweeper in defense, has always been the

See HUGHES, Page 19

THE WORLD CUP ON TELEVISION

World Cup games will be telecast live or by tape on the following networks:

Austria: FS 2
Belgium: TV2 (Dutch); TELE 21 (French)
Brazil: EBC; BBC; ITV; Eurosport
Denmark: DR
Finland: TV1, TV2
France: TF1; A2; FR3; La Cinq
Greece: ET-1; ET-2
Ireland: Network 2
Italy: Raitre; Raitre; Raitre
Netherlands: Nederland 1
Norway: NRK
Portugal: RTP1, RTP2

Spain: TVE-1
Sweden: Kanal 1; TV 2
Switzerland: DRS sports channel (German); TSR and TSR sports channel (French); TSI and TSI sports channel (Italian)
West Germany: ARD; ZDF
Egypt: ERTV, Channel 5 and Channel 9
United Arab Emirates: UAE
Australia: SBS-TV
Hong Kong: ATV
Indonesia: RTCT
Japan: NHK Satellite 1; Tokyo highlights on NHK Channel 1; Osaka highlights on NHK Channel 2; Nagoya highlights on NHK Channel 3.

Malaysia: RTM1
Singapore: SBC 12
South Korea: KBS1, MBC11
Taiwan: CTS
Thailand: TV3, TV5, TV7, TV9
Canada: TSN (English); RDS (French)
United States: TNT (English); UNI (Spanish)
Argentina: ATC
Bolivia: Canal 6; Canal 9
Brazil: TVSB; TV Bandeirantes; TV Globo; TV Manchete
Chile: Televisión Nacional Canal 7; Universidad Católica Canal 13

Colombia: Canal Uno
Costa Rica: Canal 2; Canal 4; Canal 6; Canal 7; Canal 9
Mexico: Televisa Canal 5
Peru: Panamericana Canal 5; América Televisión Canal 4
Uruguay: Canal 4; Canal 5; Canal 10; Canal 12
Venezuela: Canal 2; Canal 4; Canal 8

The International Herald Tribune will publish weekly game-by-game regional television schedules, furnished by the stations, on the following days: North America, the Middle East and Asia — every Wednesday; Europe — every Thursday.

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